United Nations S/2014/632

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 26 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the plan "Security Maintenance and Sustainable Stability in Libya", adopted by the House of Representatives and the interim Government on 23 August 2014 (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated among the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim O. **Dabbashi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-59972 (E) 290814 290814

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 26 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

House of Representatives

Plan for maintaining security and supporting sustainable stability in Libya

23 August 2014

Introduction

Libya is experiencing rapid developments and a deterioration in security that could drag the country into civil war. It has therefore become important for all political elites and political forces, regardless of their affiliation, to remain firmly committed to the democratic process and to uphold the principles of political pluralism and recognition of diversity as a basis for that process, in order to effect a transition from the stage of revolution to a State of institutions and rule of law in a manner that ensures a promising democratic process. This can only come about if factions from across the political spectrum and civil society organizations work together to establish an inclusive national dialogue that will arrive at a political consensus on all essential issues.

To overcome difficulties and solve problems that have been ongoing since the fall of the dictatorial regime in Libya, and also to create a well-functioning political and security environment, develop a broad national consensus, embody the shared values that unite Libyans, reinforce national identity, ensure achievement of the goals of the 17 February revolution, establish State institutions and guarantee a peaceful transition to democracy, the House of Representatives and the interim Government have approved this plan, which counts on international support to establish security, achieve disarmament, reintegrate armed factions into the State apparatus and build a modern national army that protects the State, respects the Constitution and is subject to civilian authority.

Maintaining security

The past three years have demonstrated that protecting State institutions and ensuring the security of officials and ordinary civilians alike is not possible when there are armed groups that operate outside State control, widespread possession of weapons among civilians, and State law enforcement agencies do not enjoy the support, respect and recognition of all citizens. Successive events have confirmed that the absence of the army and the police has encouraged armed groups and lawbreakers to violate human rights, attack State institutions and property, and use violence against citizens and loot their property. The House of Representatives and the Government have therefore decided to seek the assistance of the international community, in particular the relevant international organizations, and regional organizations, in particular the League of Arab States, the African Union and the European Union, in providing necessary support and creating suitable conditions for the success and effectiveness of the democratic transition process. To achieve that goal, the Government, in coordination with the House of Representatives, will take the following steps:

First: In the Short Term:

1. Dealing with armed groups:

(a) Call on all armed groups to hand over their weapons, with the Government committing to the rehabilitation of all unemployed members of such groups and their integration into State military and civil institutions.

(b) Request the Security Council to send a strong warning to all rival armed groups to cease fire immediately and commence negotiations aimed at arriving at a peaceful solution and reaching consensus on disputed issues.

(c) Request the Security Council to adopt a resolution, under Chapter VII, to impose targeted sanctions on individuals and the commanders of armed groups, pursuant to the suggestion of the House of Representatives and the Libyan Government, if they commit one or more of the following acts:

(i) Failing to comply with the orders of the Government, or committing serious breaches of public security;

(ii) Launching attacks against State institutions, property or officials, or preventing officials from carrying out their duties;

(iii) Obstructing the democratic transformation process;

(iv) Using arms to commit unlawful actions;

(v) Committing crimes and human rights violations, or inciting violence and extremism.

2. International support in countering terrorism

To request the United Nations Security Council to do the following:

(a) Stress the need to hold accountable extremist groups and organizations, and associated individuals and entities, responsible for terrorist attacks against civilians, officials of the criminal justice system, human rights activists, politicians, journalists and writers;

(b) Urge all States to cooperate, in accordance with their obligations under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions, in efforts aimed at prosecuting individuals, groups, institutions and entities that are directly or indirectly linked to terrorist acts, or that commit, organize, sponsor or finance such acts, in order to bring them to justice;

(c) Urge all States to take all measures, in accordance with their obligations under international law and Security Council resolutions, to combat incitement to commit terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance;

(d) Call on all States, and in particular neighbouring States, to take measures at the national level to stop the flow of foreign terrorists into Libyan territory and cooperate with the Libyan authorities to prevent the movement of individuals or terrorist groups, in accordance with international law and Security Council resolutions, through border surveillance, operational cooperation in border security and enhanced judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Second: In the Long Term:

In implementation of House of Representatives resolution No. 6 (2014) calling for urgent intervention to protect civilians and State institutions in Libya and the delegation of certain competences to the Office of the Speaker, a request will be submitted to the Security Council to expand the mandate of the current United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and thereby create a United Nations stabilization and institution-building mission, with a presence in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha. The proposed mission shall have the following tasks:

1. Build the capacity of the Libyan State so that it can achieve the following objectives:

(a) Disarmament and integration of revolutionaries and armed individuals in compliance with the call made by the House of Representatives in its resolution No. 7 (2014) to dissolve all irregular formations;

(b) Building an army capable of meeting current and future security challenges, with a focus on the protection of strategic facilities, including oil wells, oil export ports, other ports and airports, and border security;

(c) Building a sound, effective and humane criminal justice system capable of protecting rights and freedoms (building the police force, reforming and modernizing courts, and rehabilitating prisons);

(d) Creating a constitutional organs to oversee the democratic process and prevent any deviation from its principles, and moving forward with the adoption of a democratic political system compatible with the political, social and cultural conditions of Libyan society;

2. Providing support for the relevant Libyan authorities to implement programmes for national reconciliation, national dialogue, and facilitate the return of Libyan displaced persons and refugees in cooperation with regional and international organizations.

Financing the proposed United Nations stabilization and institution-building mission in Libya

In the absence of international financial support for this mission, the Libyan Government commits to funding it out of the State treasury for a specific period to be agreed on by the Government and the United Nations Secretariat.

United Nations A/68/982–S/2014/633

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2014

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 24 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 24 August 2014, regarding the so-called presidential elections held in the occupied Abkhazia region of Georgia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-59979 (E) 020914

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 24 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the so-called presidential elections held in the occupied Abkhazia region of Georgia

On 24 August 2014 the so-called extraordinary presidential elections were held in the occupied Georgian region of Abkhazia. This illegal act represents yet another unsuccessful attempt to disguise the ethnic cleansing of hundreds of thousands of people by elements of ostensible democratic governance.

During the past 20 years, people displaced from Georgia's occupied regions have been deprived of the right to return to their places of permanent residence whereas the fundamental rights and freedoms of a small number of the population still living in these regions, in particular their civil, economic and social rights, are violated every day by the occupation regime. Of particular concern are the occupation regime's statements calling for the harassment and, in some cases, even for the expulsion of ethnic Georgians living in the Abkhazia region.

The provisions of the ceasefire agreement continue to be violated, in parallel with the grave human rights situation in the occupied regions. International observers, including representatives of the European Union monitoring mission, are denied access to the Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia to monitor the existing situation there. The actions designed to undermine the agreed format and agenda of the International Geneva Discussions continue to hinder the discussion of important issues on the agenda.

The so-called presidential elections illegally held in the occupied Abkhazia region of Georgia on 24 August 2014 represent a total disrespect and neglect of the fundamental principles of international law, in particular the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of internationally recognized borders.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia calls on the international community, based on its firm position with respect to Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to condemn the so-called presidential elections illegally held in the occupied Abkhazia region of Georgia.

United Nations A/ES-10/655–S/2014/634

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 August 2014

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 27 August 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

While there is broad relief that a Palestinian-Israeli ceasefire agreement has been reached as a result of the mediation efforts of Egypt after nearly two months of the Israeli onslaught against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, it is our somber duty to draw the attention of the international community to the deep suffering of the many victims and the wanton destruction caused by this Israeli military aggression, which continued throughout the days the ceasefire was being negotiated. Even in the final hours, Israel persisted with its lethal use of force — its method of choice regarding any and every issue concerning the Palestinian people under its occupation — inflicting more loss and pain on innocent Palestinian civilians.

At least 12 Palestinians were killed in the last 24 hours before the ceasefire agreement was announced. Among those killed by the occupying forces were: Samer Hamad and Mohammed Dhaher, two utility workers, who were killed by an Israeli airstrike on a vehicle belonging to the Gaza electric company; Mohammed Muin Abu Ajwa and Hassan Omar Al-Sawwaf, who were killed by an Israeli missile strike targeting central Gaza City; Yousef Ghannam, Mohammed Al-Ribati and Ahmed Jarbou, who were killed in an airstrike on Al-Jneinah neighborhood of Rafah; and Mohammed Al-Zaanin, who was killed in an attack on Beit Hanoun. Also killed yesterday in an airstrike was another journalist, Abdallah Murtaja, whose death brings to 17 the number of journalists killed by the occupying forces in this aggression against Gaza.

The continuation of Israeli airstrikes Monday night and yesterday has brought the death toll to 2,143 Palestinians, the overwhelming majority civilians, including children and women, and ensured that the number of injured Palestinians surpassed 11,000 people, many of whom have been critically wounded by Israel's lethal

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weaponry and are struggling for their lives, and many of whom will not survive without life-saving medical treatments not available in Gaza.

Moreover, yesterday, 26 August, Israeli occupying forces targeted two more high-rise buildings in Gaza, causing the complete collapse of one and severe damage to the other. While the buildings were evacuated due to warnings of an impending strike, the 16-story "Italian Complex" building in the Nasser neighborhood of Gaza City was reduced to rubble, dispossessing the families that had lived in the 60 apartments of the building and destroying the livelihoods of the owners of shops housed in the building. The damage caused by the strike on the 14-story Al-Basha building in the Rimal area of Gaza has rendered the building uninhabitable and resulted in the injury of 15 Palestinians in the vicinity of the building.

This unjustifiable and deliberate destruction by the occupying Power has rendered hundreds more Palestinians homeless and destitute, in addition to the more than 103,000 people made homeless by this aggression and the hundreds of thousands of families that have been displaced from their homes and communities, many of which have sustained such extensive damage as to be rendered unlivable, the physical, social and human fabric of these communities destroyed by the Israeli onslaught. Moreover, we must underscore the fact that the entire population in Gaza continues to suffer the negative effects of this massive destruction to homes as well as of the water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure.

Clean water, proper sanitation and access to electricity remain scarce, impacting every single aspect of life for the population, including the provision of desperately needed aid to the displaced, a task made even more monumental under these circumstances, as attested to by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations on the ground. This is at the core of the humanitarian disaster intentionally and punitively inflicted by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian people, and for which immediate international assistance is a priority to alleviate the immense and unbearable human suffering. In addition, the grave impact on socioeconomic conditions caused by Israel's destruction of hundreds of schools, hospitals and health facilities, factories, farms, mosques, parks and heritage sites throughout Gaza must also be given due and immediate attention.

In the period ahead, the Palestinian leadership will spare no effort to ensure that the needs of the Palestinian people in Gaza are addressed and that all required efforts and measures are taken to alleviate the suffering caused by the devastation and destruction wrought by Israel, the occupying Power, including immediate efforts for the lifting of the illegitimate, inhumane Israeli blockade on Gaza. We reiterate our appeals to the international community to uphold their political, humanitarian and ethical responsibilities in this regard to ameliorate this catastrophic situation through the generous provision of emergency assistance but also through the provision of hope to our people by the exertion of serious political efforts aimed at comprehensively addressing this crisis and its underlying causes, as all have acknowledged that the status quo ante is unsustainable and unacceptable.

In this regard, urgent efforts must be exerted by the international community, including by the Security Council in accordance with its Charter duties, to address this crisis, including to ensure respect of the ceasefire agreement, and to redress the

situation in its entirety, bearing in mind the exigency of providing a political horizon going forward. The recurrence of this tragedy in Gaza, as with the recurrence of the tragedies continuously inflicted by the occupying Power throughout the rest of the Occupied State of Palestine, including in East Jerusalem, underscore the urgency of acting collectively and resolutely to end this nearly five-decade-long military occupation — which has breached all tenets of international law and morality — and to finally realize the rights and independence of the Palestinian people, thus fulfilling the global objective of the two-State solution as the cornerstone for peace and security in the region.

This letter is in follow-up to our 519 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 25 August 2014 (A/ES-10/652-S/2014/621), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people, for which Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine
to the United Nations

United Nations S/2014/635

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2014

Original: English

Identical letters dated 27 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Over the past 50 days, more than 4,000 rockets have been shot at Israel from the Gaza Strip. Thousands of these rockets were launched from densely populated areas. Hamas is committing a double war crime — first by using Palestinian civilians as human shields and second by intentionally targeting innocent Israeli civilians.

Deadly rockets were fired daily from launch pads located in hospitals, mosques and schools in Gaza only to explode in homes, synagogues and kindergartens in Israel. While Israel has been using missile defence to protect its civilians, Hamas has been using civilians to protect its missiles.

Hamas deliberately embeds its military operations in residential areas with the clear intention of using its own people, including women and children, as protection. One does not have to look any further than Hamas' own combat manual on urban warfare to see how the terror organization has institutionalized its disregard for human life. Its combat strategy guidelines explicitly instruct terrorists to use civilians as human shields. This is not a new tactic — it has been the modus operandi of Hamas each and every time it has waged hostilities against Israel.

Evidence of this criminal strategy is mounting and the examples are too numerous to count. Hamas has routinely fired from schools, playgrounds and hotels, as described below:

- On 8 July, a rocket was fired from within the El' Azhar Islamic College
- On 14 July, an M-75 rocket was launched from a children's playground located in the neighbourhood of Shuja'iya
- On 1 August, a rocket was fired from within the Al-Shati refugee camp, near the Al Mashtal hotel, where many journalists were staying

And, as if exploiting civilian infrastructure was not horrific enough, Hamas repeatedly called on the civilian population of Gaza to disregard Israeli warnings and threatened them not to evacuate the areas from which Hamas launched its attacks. Such statements were made on 10 July by the Palestinian Ministry of the Interior and on 15 July by the Head of the Hamas refugee department. Hamas also used its official media channels to actively encourage Palestinian civilians to act as human shields, turning Israel Defense Forces (IDF) warnings of impending strikes into opportunities for sacrificing their own civilians.

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Despite the fact that the United Nations has acknowledged these war crimes, virtually no action has been taken. In an interview to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, John Ging, Director of the Operational Division at the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, admitted: "Yes, the armed groups in Gaza are firing their rockets into Israel from the vicinity of UN facilities and residential areas. Absolutely." Additionally, a report of that Office from July 2014 clearly states: "Such practice severely endangers the lives of Palestinian civilians residing in these areas, in addition to the Israeli civilians targeted."

I report these events and findings to you with grave concern. The Security Council must never remain silent when terrorist organizations exploit civilians to advance their own radical extremist agendas.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2014/636

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 August 2014

Original: English

Identical letters dated 27 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your attention to Hamas' blatant and repeated use of civilian buildings for military purposes, which constitutes a clear violation of international law.

In the span of only five days, between 19 and 24 August 2014, 37 rockets were indiscriminately fired from civilian buildings in Gaza or from their immediate surroundings. Hamas' tactic was clear: it sought to intentionally draw Israel Defense Forces (IDF) fire towards these civilian areas, in an effort to delegitimize any Israeli response.

Hamas' cruel and twisted military strategy clearly amounts to a war crime and severely undermines the protection afforded to civilians, which is highly respected and strictly enforced by IDF.

Israel has repeatedly requested that the Security Council and the United Nations publically denounce the appalling use by Hamas of civilian buildings for terrorist activities. Enclosed with the present letter is a list of the civilian areas from which rockets were fired between 19 and 24 August (see annex I) and maps that unmistakably depict Hamas' horrific actions (see annex II). I expect the Security Council to speak clearly and decisively against Hamas' modus operandi, with the utmost seriousness.

I should be grateful if this letter could be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-59987 (E) 290814

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Annex I to the identical letters dated 27 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Rocket fire from civilian structures

1. 19-24 August 2014 — Five rockets were fired from the immediate vicinity of the Al-Wakaf Al-Shariah School, the Al-Surani Clinic and the Hashem Mishmar School in Zeytoun.

2. 19-24 August 2014 — Nine rockets were fired from within 70 metres of Shohada Medical Center, the Salah Hef School, the Even Sinah School and the Haled Al-Alami Girls School in northern Gaza City.

3. 19-24 August 2014 — Eleven rockets were fired from the immediate vicinity of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Shahada Al-Manar Boys School, the Ma'in B'siso Boys School and the Al-Sajayia School.

4. 19-24 August 2014 — Three rockets were fired from the immediate vicinity of the Ali Bin Abi Taleb School in Zeytoun.

5. 20 August 2014 — Two rockets were fired 30 metres from the Attatra Clinic in Beit Lahiya.

6. 20 August 2014 — One rocket was fired 50 metres from the UNRWA Girls Preparatory School in Dir El Balah.

7. 20 and 22 August 2014 — Two rockets were fired 50-60 metres from an UNRWA school under construction in Han Yunis.

8. 22 August 2014 — One rocket was fired from the immediate vicinity of the Isma Binat Abu Bekher School in Jabaliyah.

9. 23 August 2014 — Two rockets were fired 52 metres from a school under construction in Jabaliyah.

10. 23 August 2014 — One rocket was fired from the immediate vicinity of the Al-Ayun Hospital compound, next to the Zaharah School in Sheikh Reduan.

Annex II to the identical letters dated 27 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council*

S/2014/636

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

הנציג הקבוע
של ישראל לאומות המאוחדות

27 August 2014

Excellency,

I write to draw your attention to Hamas' blatant and repeated use of civilian buildings for military purposes, which constitutes a clear violation of International Law.

In the span of only 5 days, between 19 August and 24 August 2014, 37 rockets were indiscriminately fired from civilian buildings in Gaza or from their immediate surroundings. Hamas' tactic was clear: it sought to intentionally draw IDF fire towards these civilian areas, in an effort to delegitimize any Israeli response.

Hamas' cruel and twisted military strategy clearly amounts to a war crime and severely undermines the protection afforded to civilians, which is highly respected and strictly enforced by the IDF.

Israel has repeatedly requested that the Security Council and the United Nations publically denounce the appalling use by Hamas of civilian buildings for terrorist activities. Enclosed with this letter is a list of the civilian areas from which rockets were fired between 19-24 August, including maps that unmistakably depict Hamas' horrific actions. I expect the Security Council to speak clearly and decisively against Hamas' *modus operandi* with the utmost seriousness.

I should be grateful if this letter would be distributed as an official document of the Security Council. I wish to inform you that an identical letter has been sent to H.E. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations. Allow me, Excellency, to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours truly,

Ron Prosor
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Sir Mark Lyall Grant
President of the Security Council
United Nations
New York

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* Reproduced in the language of submission only.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

הנציג הקבוע
של ישראל לאומות המאוחדות

Rocket Fire from Civilian Structures

1. 19-24/08/14 – 5 Rockets fired from the immediate vicinity of the Al-Wakaf Al-Shariah School, Al-Surani Clinic and the Hashem Mishmar School in Zeytoun.
2. 19-24/08 – 9 Rockets fired from within 70 meters of the Shohada Medical Center, Salah Hef School, Even Sinah School and the Haled Al-Alami Girls School in Northern Gaza City.
3. 19-24/08/14 – 11 Rockets fired from the immediate vicinity of UNRWA's Shahada Al-Manar Boys School, Ma'in B'siso Boys School, and the Al Sajayia School.
4. 19-24/08/14 – 3 Rockets fired from the immediate vicinity of the Ali Bin Abi Taleb School in Zeytoun.
5. 20/08/14 – 2 Rockets fired 30 meters from the Attatra Clinic in Beit Lahiya.
6. 20/08/14 – 1 Rocket fired 50 meters from the UNRWA Girls Preparatory School in Dir El Balah.
7. 20, 22/08/14 – 2 Rockets fired 50-60 meters from an UNRWA school under construction in Han Yunis.
8. 22/08/14 – 1 Rocket fired from the immediate vicinity of the Isma Binat Abu Bekher School in Jabaliyah.
9. 23/08/14 – 2 Rockets fired 52 meters from a school under construction in Jabaliyah.
10. 23/08/14 – 1 Rocket fired from the immediate vicinity of the Al-Ayun Hospital Compound, next to the Zaharah School in Sheikh Reduan.

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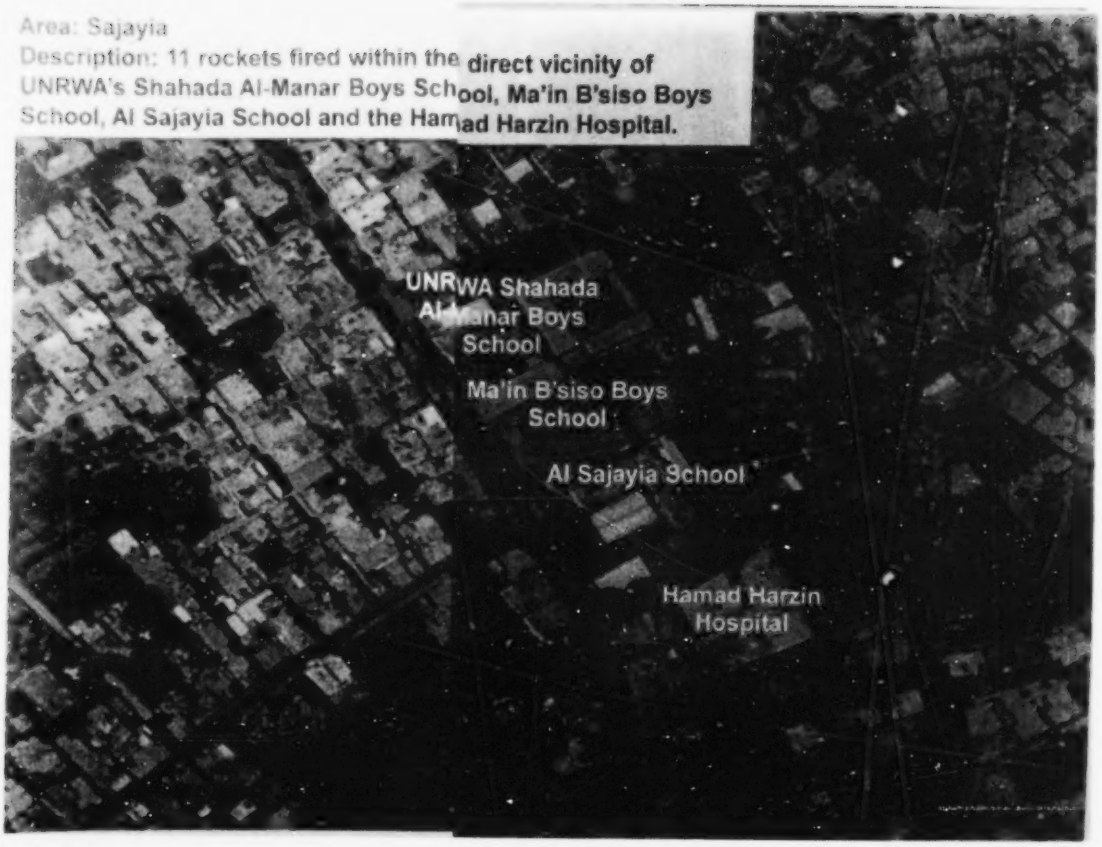
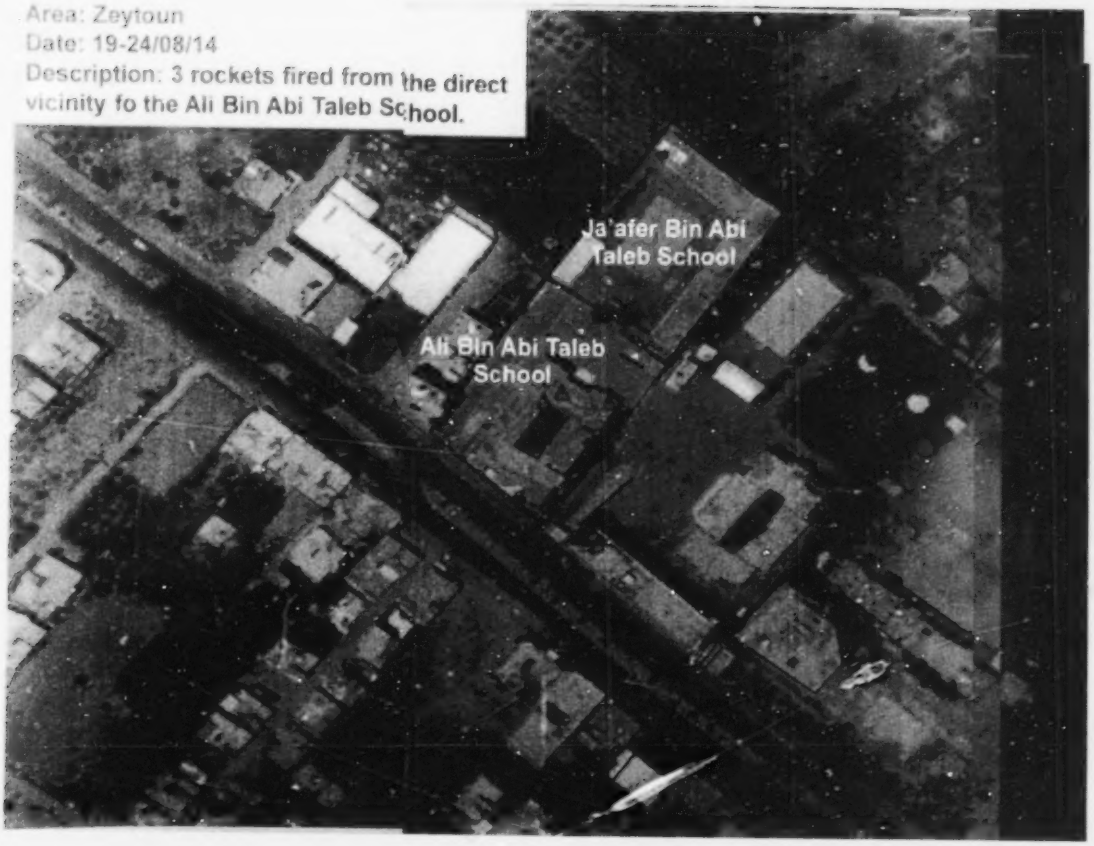
Area: Northern Gaza
Date: 19-24/08/14
Description: 9 rockets fired from within 70 meters of the Shohada Medical Center, Salah Hef School, Even Sinah School, and the Haled Al-Alami Girls School.

Area: Sajayia
Description: 11 rockets fired within the direct vicinity of UNRWA's Shahada Al-Manar Boys School, Ma'in B'siso Boys School, Al Sajayia School and the Hamad Harzin Hospital.

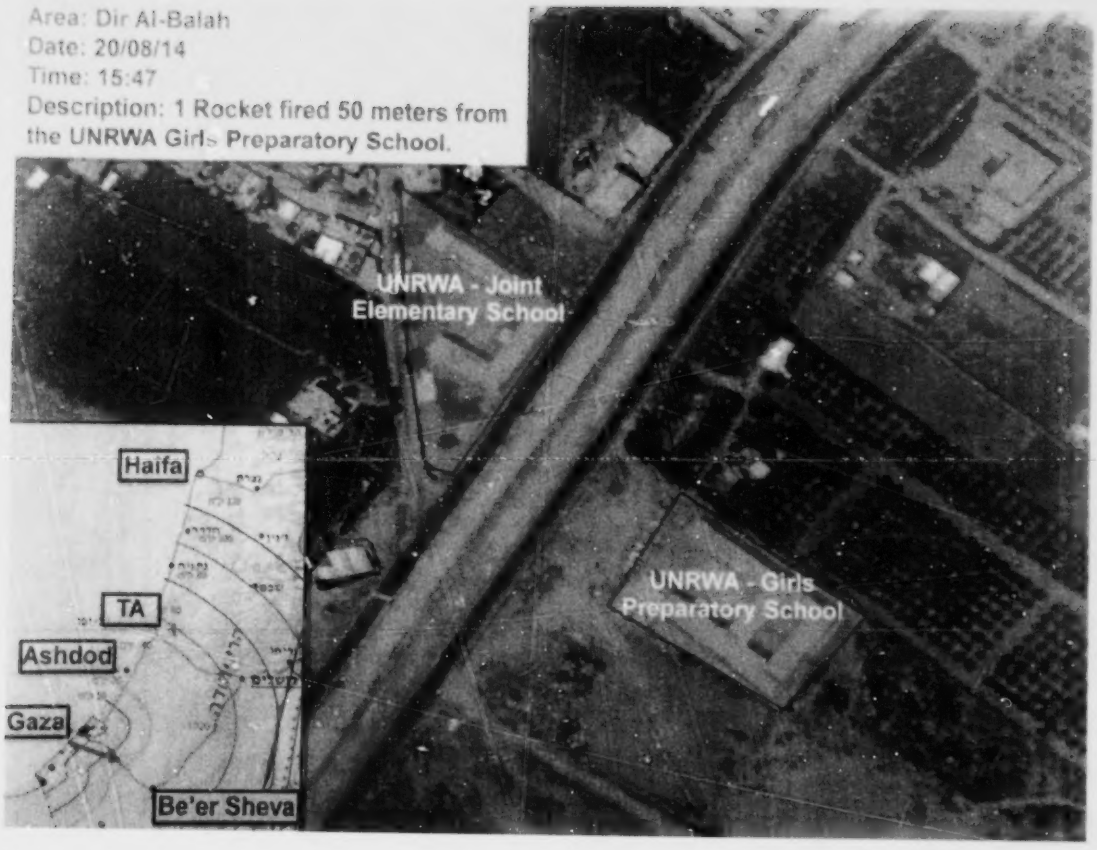


Area: Zeytoun
Date: 19-24/08/14
Description: 3 rockets fired from the direct vicinity fo the Ali Bin Abi Taleb School.

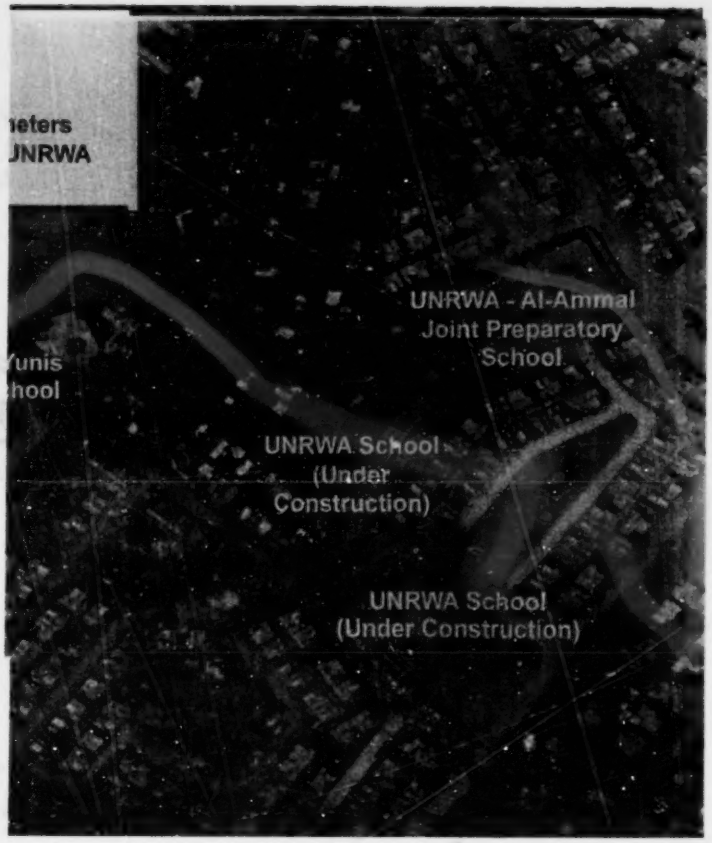


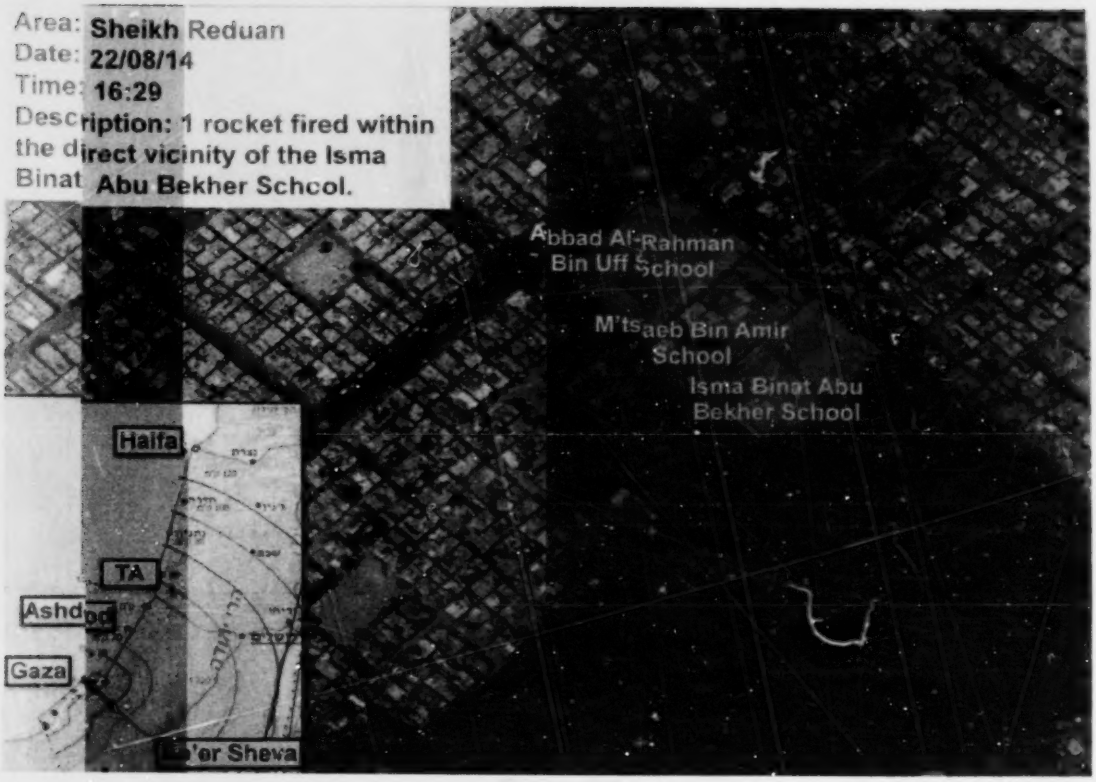
Area: Bei
Date: 20/(
Time: 12:
Descripti
30 meters
Clinic.

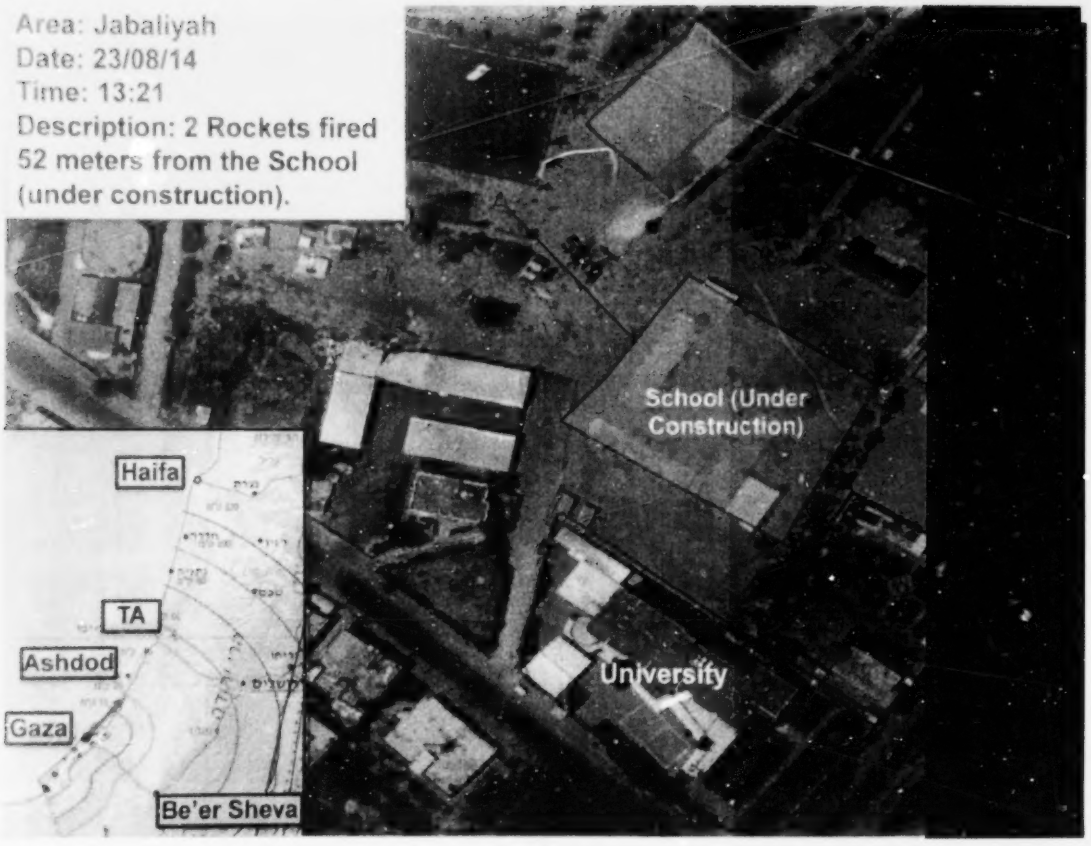
READEX Best copy available

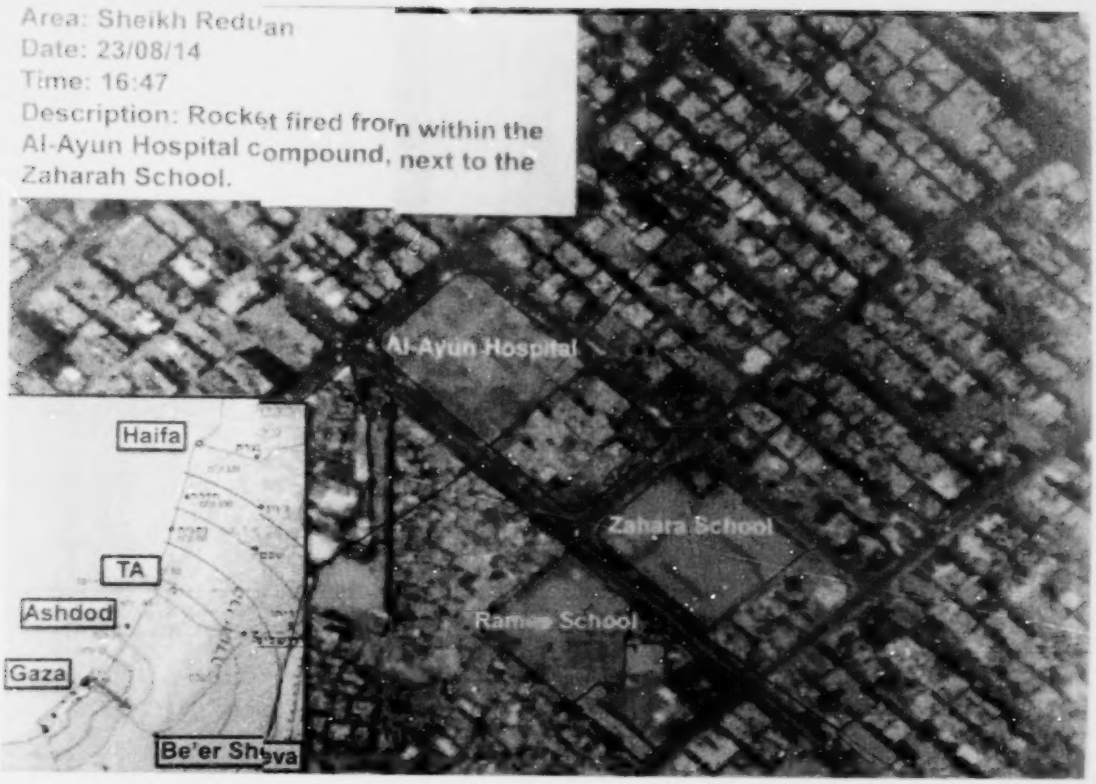

Area: Dir Al-Balah
Date: 20/08/14
Time: 15:47
Description: 1 Rocket fired 50 meters from the UNRWA Girls Preparatory School.
UNRWA - Joint Elementary School
UNRWA - Girls Preparatory School
Haifa
TA
Ashdod
Gaza
Be'er Sheva

Area: Han Yunis
Date: 20/08/14, 22/08/14
Time: 08:47, 18:33
Description: 2 Rockets fire
from the construction site
School.




Area: Sheikh Reduan
Date: 22/08/14
Time: 16:29
Description: 1 rocket fired within the direct vicinity of the Isma Binat Abu Bekher School.
Abbad Al-Rahman Bin Uff School
M'tsaeb Bin Amir School
Isma Binat Abu Bekher School
Haifa
TA
Ashdod
Gaza
Be'er Sheva


Area: Jabaliyah
Date: 23/08/14
Time: 13:21
Description: 2 Rockets fired 52 meters from the School (under construction).
School (Under Construction)
University
Haifa
TA
Ashdod
Gaza
Be'er Sheva


Area: Sheikh Reduan
Date: 23/08/14
Time: 16:47
Description: Rocket fired from within the Al-Ayun Hospital compound, next to the Zaharah School.
Al-Ayun Hospital
Zahara School
Ramla School
Haifa
TA
Ashdod
Gaza
Be'er Sheva

United Nations S/2014/637

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 27 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you a letter dated 27 August from the Special Representative of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces to the United Nations in relation to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) on the humanitarian situation in Syria (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) May-Elin **Stener**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

14-60085 (E) 040914

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Annex to the letter dated 27 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces (Syrian Coalition), it is my grave responsibility to write to you today, in advance of the sixth briefing of the Security Council on the implementation of its resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014). Since the Syrian Coalition last wrote to the Security Council, the people of Syria have reached a horrific milestone: one year ago, close to 1,500 Syrians were killed after Syrian armed forces launched ballistic missiles loaded with sarin gas on the Damascus suburbs of eastern Ghouta. The vast majority of those killed were innocent civilians; 426 were children.

To date, no one has been held accountable for what was — and remains — the gravest chemical weapons attack of the twenty-first century. Despite the adoption of Security Council resolutions 2118 (2013), 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2170 (2014), all of which underline the urgent need for accountability for war crimes, no action has been taken either to bring justice to the victims of Assad's chemical weapons attacks or to prevent further atrocities by Syrian regime forces. As a result, the violence in Syria has worsened.

In the 12 months since the chemical weapons attacks on eastern Ghouta, more than 90,000 Syrians have died, bringing the total death toll in Syria to above 191,000, one third of which are civilian deaths. Throughout the past year, the number of Syrians in need has risen by more than 30 per cent, as has the number of internally displaced persons and refugees.

Since the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs last reported to the Security Council on 30 July 2014, Syrian regime forces have dropped more than 500 barrel bombs in residential districts of Syria, including Masaken, Hanano, Bostan Pasha, Sheikh Kheder, Trab Al Hellok, Aynat Tal, Rasafeh and Sheijk Said. Syrian regime forces have launched rockets into marketplaces and playgrounds, killing dozens, including children. Groups loyal to the Syrian regime have detonated car bombs near mosques with the intention of maximizing civilian casualties following Friday prayers. Former residents of old Homs who were promised sanctuary following the truce remain disappeared in regime custody, as detailed in the letter from the Council of Homs Governorate enclosed herewith (see enclosure I). Syrian regime forces have also continued their use of deadly toxic agents, deploying unidentified toxic gases in the Damascus suburbs and Daraa on 19, 20 and 23 August 2014. Regime forces have continued their sieges of eastern Ghouta, Daraya, Yarmouk, Hajr al Aswad and Muadamyat al Sham where some 467,000 Syrians remain, trapped and suffering from starvation. Medical facilities and medical personnel have also not escaped Syrian regime attacks. In August, regime forces fired artillery at or near hospitals in Idlib, eastern Ghouta, Rif Aleppo and elsewhere. Enclosure II provides an extensive overview of Syrian regime war crimes from July through August 2014.

As the Syrian regime's atrocities have increased, so too have those initiated by extremist militants. Forces representing the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) now occupy as much as one third of Syrian territory, including most of Syria's lucrative oil and gas fields. ISIL and the extremist Al-Nusra Front have seized on the instability caused by the Syrian regime to terrorize civilian

populations in Deir Azzor, Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh and Aleppo, committing heinous atrocities and war crimes and perpetrating deadly violence against women.

In stark contrast to both the Syrian regime and Syria's extremist forces, the Syrian Coalition and our partner on the ground, the Free Syrian Army, have worked hard to improve the humanitarian situation in Syria and end the suffering of civilians across the country. Among the efforts undertaken to ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) in July and August 2014 were the following:

1. **Facilitating humanitarian access across borders**. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 2165 (2014) and paragraph 6 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Free Syrian Army assisted with the coordination of humanitarian access across border crossings in the north and south of Syria. During the reporting period, the Free Syrian Army provided security support to United Nations aid convoys delivering assistance along the Jordan-Syria border at the al-Ramtha crossing and the Bab al-Salam crossing with Turkey. On 20 August, the Free Syrian Army also assisted with the coordination of relief and medical supplies from Turkey to Syria through the Bab al-Hawa border crossing. These efforts have helped bring aid to tens of thousands of Syrians long denied aid and medical relief by the Syrian regime.

2. **Combating extremists**. As demanded by paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) and resolution 2170 (2014), the Free Syrian Army continued its efforts to combat extremism and terrorist groups in Syria. On 3 August 2014, the Free Syrian Army established the Revolutionary Command Council with the objective of leading opposition against the Al-Nusra Front. To this end, Free Syrian Army brigades announced their rejection of the Al-Nusra Front and declared its opposition to any form of cooperation or coordination with the terrorist group. On 18 August, a unified moderate force was established in northern Syria, based in the town of Marea, for the purpose of combating ISIL militants. During the reporting period, the Free Syrian Army fought ISIL in the towns of Akhtarain, Turkman Bareh and al-Ghouz in northern Aleppo. Also in August, the Free Syrian Army collaborated with the Kurdish Front to expel ISIL from Dabiq, Dawaybiq and Ihtaimlat in northern Syria.

3. **Delivering medicine to Syrians in need**. In an effort to uphold the provisions of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014), the Syrian Coalition and our partner, the Assistance Coordination Unit, worked to provide medical assistance and health services to people in need. In July and August, the Unit worked with the Syrian Coalition's interim government to provide X-rays, ultrasound devices, consumables and medication. The Unit, working with other non-governmental organizations, also developed a health resources availability mapping system to scan for gaps in health services and facilities, a report on which will be available in September 2014. On 25 August, the Unit launched the first phase of a measles vaccination campaign in the camps for internally displaced persons and refugees of Deir Azzor, Raqqa, Aleppo, Idlib, Latakia, al-Hasaka and Hama. In its first phase, the campaign will result in the vaccination of 60,000 children aged 6 months to 5 years. Once completed, phase two will target city centres and phase three will target those residing in remote areas of Syria. By the campaign's

completion, 1.3 million Syrian children will have been vaccinated against the measles. In August, the Unit also compieted the seventh round of its anti-polio campaign, thereby reaching a total of 1,370,000 Syrians.

As a result of our efforts, the Syrian Coalition and our partners on the ground have helped to relieve the suffering of tens of thousands of people across the liberated territories of Syria. Yet the challenges confronting the full implementation of resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) remain formidable. A lack of effective and direct coordination between United Nations humanitarian aid agencies and Syrian non-governmental organizations continues to impede the efficient delivery of aid to all areas in need. The Syrian regime, moreover, continues to deny access across numerous border crossings and conflict lines, thus leaving millions without access to aid. Strengthened by its incursions into neighbouring Iraq, ISIL also continues to make headway in northern Syria. If such headway is not impeded, one out of the three operable border crossings in Syria — the Bab al-Salam border crossing with Turkey — may soon be imperilled.

The ongoing and worsening humanitarian situation in Syria was not inevitable. As the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated to members of the Security Council on 21 August 2014, "greater responsiveness by this Council would have saved hundreds of thousands of lives". But it is still not too late for the Security Council to act.

Comprehensive action by members of the Security Council could help both to stop the consequences of the current crisis — the rise of terrorist groups like ISIL — and eliminate its deeper cause: the Assad dictatorship. A comprehensive approach by Security Council members will create the conditions whereby a moderate government can survive and thrive. The components of such an approach are clear: the Syrian people need protection, defence, sanctions and justice.

First and foremost, the Syrian people need protection to alleviate the destruction of the Syrian regime's aerial attacks and enable them to stop the Syrian regime's incessant barrage of barrel bombs and other aerial assaults. Second, they need action by Security Council members, working in conjunction with moderate armed forces, to disrupt ISIL strongholds and stop the ISIL threat where it is rooted: in Syria. Third, they need targeted sanctions on Syrian regime officials and loyalists, so that those who perpetrate violence are isolated. Finally, they need an end to impunity. One year after Syria's most deadly chemical weapons attacks, the Security Council should refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court, so that all those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity are held accountable and the victims of such crimes can have justice.

It is the Syrian Coalition's strong preference that such action be undertaken with the full support of the Security Council. Comprehensive action by members of the Council will protect the lives of the Syrian people and stop the conflict from escalating any further. Members of the Council have the tools needed to resolve the crisis in Syria. On behalf of the Syrian people, we ask that you find the will to implement them.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition to the United Nations

Enclosure I

[Original: Arabic]

Report issued by the Council of Homs Governorate concerning reprisals and the Al-Andalus School, the "Guantanamo of Homs"

This report supplements the report issued on 16 June 2014.

Further to our previous report regarding the situation in the Al-Andalus School, which we have named the "Guantanamo of Homs":

The school has been completely emptied of its occupants. The fate of the youths who were taken to various security facilities remains unknown, while the deserters and those who failed to report for military duty were taken away. Those who failed to report for military duty were handed over to the recruitment unit, whereupon they were assigned to military units. The deserters were returned to their military units by the military police and their fate was unknown at the time the present report was issued.

We reiterate our call to those United Nations organizations that were responsible for the evacuation of besieged individuals from the old city of Homs to intervene and determine what happened to these youths.

Enclosure II

Syrian regime non-compliance with Security Council resolution 2139 (2014)

1. **Paragraph 3**: all parties must immediately cease attacks against civilians and indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas.

Violation: Douma play area massacre

On 30 July 2014, the third day of the religious holiday Eid al-Fitr, the Syrian regime air force launched rockets at a popular market and a play area for children in Douma in Rif Damascus, killing 18 people and injuring more than 70 others, mostly women and children. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Ahmad Ahafouri
2. Khaled Tafour
3. Ameera Alhaboush
4. Omran Alhanafi
5. Majed Alsaour
6. Mahmoud Alnakhaz
7. Rateb Ala'as
8. Wael Kassab
9. Yazan Husam Alrahhal
10. Moumen Anad Alzamel
11. Fares Oubaid
12. Rateb Aldebs
13. Tarek Yasmenah
14. Mohammad Deeb Alnakhaz
15. Hashem Marjanah
16. Khetam Aldourra

Violation: Douma market massacre

On 3 August 2014, the Syrian air force launched two air strikes on the market in the city of Douma in Rif Damascus, killing more than 27 people and wounding more than 80 others. The second air strike targeted an ambulance that was rescuing the injured following the first strike, killing paramedics Anas Nabulsi and Bassam Altabji. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Anas Nabulsi, paramedic
2. Bassam Altabji, paramedic

3. Mahmoud Mouhammad Ali Taha
4. Baraat Thanoub
5. Mariam Ibrahim Alekra
6. Abdulmajeed Bakoura
7. Ahma Albwedani
8. Mohammad Rida Falitani, Syrian Red Crescent volunteer
9. Abdulkader Touma
10. Ahmad Wahbi Abou Raed
11. Abdo Izzo Alrhaibani
12. Nisreen Shikh Alshabab
13. Tayseer Alsaaour
14. Mahmoud Barkhash
15. Mohammad Izo Rhaibani
16. Omar Yaseen Rihani
17. Numan Naji
18. Omar Mohammad Dlwan
19. Moustafa Tabajo
20. Mahroos Subhieh
21. Yazan Hanafi
22. Mahmoud Toma

Violation: Kafrbatna market massacre

On 3 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force launched targeted missiles at a crowded market in Kafrbatna in Rif Damascus, killing 34 individuals and wounding dozens more. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

Residents of Kafrbatna

1. Ahmad alMarji
2. Yaser Abd alAziz
3. Hasan Qaroot
4. Abu Sabeeh Marzooq
5. Abdo Naji
6. Shahid Naji
7. Mahmod Baoor
8. Mohammad Safiyah

9. Osama Muayad
10. Mohammad alSharoor
11. Hisham Rahal
12. Abd alRahman Bittar

Residents of Jisreen

13. Majd alMasri
14. Rabi'ah Darweesh
15. Majida Raslan
16. Mazen Diyabi

Residents of Hamooriyah

17. Ali Wanosah
18. Ghassan Juma'a

Resident of Hazah

19. Ghiath alTaweel

Residents of Mleiha

20. Hatem Amash alGhorani
21. Umr Juma'a
22. Muayad Khanji
23. Mahmoud alHalak

Residents of Jobar

24. Mohammad Ali alQutnah
25. Abd alKareem Jaha

Residents of Douma

26. Numan Naji
27. Hana' Ataya
28. Tayseer alSa'oor

Residents of Hateetah alTurkman

29. Bashar Mohammad Salim
30. Adnan Muhammad Salim
31. Mohammad alAqeeli
32. Mohammad alIssa

Resident of Deir al-Asafeer

33. Tamah alTurkmani

Resident of Damascus

34. Ghalia alHalbi

Violation: Harat alBadou massacre

On 10 August 2014, the Syrian air force attacked Harat alBadou in the city of Raqqa, killing over 15 people, including 5 children and 2 women. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Mohammad Issa ibn Abdallah, age 5
2. Moumen Ali Haidar, age 17
3. Mohammad Ismail, age 20
4. Ayham Ismail, age 19
5. Dirar Said, age 25
6. Reem alMohammad, age 2.5
7. Fahd alMokhlef, science teacher
8. Fahd alMokhlef's wife

Violation: Kafr Tajarim massacre

On 11 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force attacked the city centre of Kafr Tajarim in Rif Idlib at midday, a time when the centre was clamouring with people, killing more than 11 people and wounding dozens more. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, in particular owing to the dismemberment of many bodies, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Abdallah Haboosh
2. Abd alAziz Haboosh
3. Mohammad Yousef Hussain
4. Alaa Rashid alDubl
5. Ahmed Hussain Abu Mahmoud Nazih
6. A child from the Sheikh Abood family

Violation: Al-Rastan massacre

On 14 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force dropped two barrel bombs on Al-Rastan in Rif Homs, killing 16 individuals. The names and ages of the killed are:

1. Mahmoud Hussain Rajb, age 60
2. Kamar alHussain, age 9
3. Fatima alHussain, age 12

4. Nayif alHussain, age 5
5. Mohammad Marwan Khalf, age 9
6. Maysar alRiz, age 5
7. Mahmoud Khalid alRiz, age 4
8. Ahmad Abdallah Bahbooh, age 13
9. Ahmad Mustafa Bahbooh, age 25
10. Marfat Abath, age 60
11. Nayif alSamman, age 44
12. Asma alMustafa, age 25
13. Amina Fatooh alSheikh Khalf, age 40
14. Amoon Alnish, age 40
15. Abdulrahman alKhateeb, age 12
16. Name unknown, approximately 16 years old

Violation: Deir al-Asafeer massacre

On 14 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force launched four air strikes on Deir al-Asafeer in eastern Ghouta, killing 13 individuals and wounding dozens of others. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

Residents of Deir al-Asafeer

1. Umr Shahab
2. Khaled Zayn
3. Salah alLaz
4. Shadi alMasri
5. Mohammad alLaqat
6. Aisha alAgha

Those internally displaced

7. Umran alShiqra, from Mleiha
8. Ali Asaad, from Atiba, Rif Damascus

Violation: Syrian regime's use of barrel bombs and indiscriminate weapons on Aleppo

The Syrian regime continued to drop indiscriminate barrel bombs and aerial munitions on Aleppo, killing and injuring civilians. According to the Syrian Institute for Justice, the Syrian regime dropped 2,507 explosive barrel bombs on Aleppo city and its countryside from the adoption of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) on

22 February 2014 until the end of July 2014. As a result, 1,839 people were killed, including 249 children and 519 women, as shown in the table below.

	22-28 February 2014	*March 2014*	*April 2014*	*May 2014*	*June 2014*	*July 2014*	***Total***
Number of barrel bombs	111	247	728	507	509	405	**2 507**
Number of killed	139	167	513	370	354	296	**1 839**
Number of children killed	13	15	81	43	52	45	**249**
Number of women killed	38	53	160	96	86	86	**519**

In July 2014 alone, the Syrian regime air force dropped 405 barrel bombs on Aleppo city and its countryside, killing 296 individuals including 45 children, 86 women, 10 fighters, 3 journalists and 2 medical workers. The barrel bombs hit 30 residential areas, 8 schools, 5 hospitals, 9 industrial areas, 14 roadways, 2 markets, 1 humanitarian convoy and 11 archaeological sites.

On 9 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force dropped barrel bombs on the market of the Maadi district in Aleppo, killing nine people and wounding many others. Those killed were identified as:

1. Mohammad Joma'a Ibrahim, age 32, resident of alAnsari
2. Ahmad Doba ibn Ahmad, age 26, resident of alAnsari
3. Osama Dabo ibn Ahmad, age 20, resident of alMaadi
4. Ahmad Dabo, age 35, resident of Kallaseh
5. Mohammad Faraj ibn Abdulrahman, age 37, resident of Saliheen
6. Mohammad Faraj ibn Abdulkader, age 30, resident of Saliheen
7. Abdullah Mahmoud Asfeera, age 43, resident of Karm Hawmad
8. Ahmad Barkawi ibn Mohammad, age 15, resident of Ma'adi
9. Hasan Alhussein, resident of Ma'adi

On 11 August 2014, Syrian regime warplanes dropped four barrel bombs on the city of Bab in Aleppo near a transportation hub, killing 7 people, including 4 children, 2 women and 1 man and injuring 10 others. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Homam Aljadi, child
2. Ahmad Aljadi, child
3. Haifa Aljadi, child
4. Miyada Aljadi
5. Abdullah Aljadi
6. Woman from the Othman family
7. Child from the Othman family

On 11 August 2014, the Syrian regime dropped 29 barrel bombs and rockets. Several barrel bombs fell on the heavily populated Bab alNairab neighbourhood, killing 11 people and wounding dozens. Those killed were identified as:

1. Mahmoud Abed Dandal, age 31
2. Nisreen Abdulrahman, age 27
3. Ahmad Sajed Mahmoud Dandal, age 1
4. Hamoud Alsaleh Hamoudeh, age 60
5. Abdulkader Abd Dirgham, age 74
6. Hanadi Abdallah Assani, age 3
7. Naief Abdallah Assani, age 1
8. Mohammad Nayif Assani, age 19
9. Nour Hasan Turki, age 15
10. Amani Mohammad Hamodeh, age 50
11. Majed Ahmad Rash, age 4

On 3 August 2014, Free Syrian Army fighters arrested the driver of a car bomb prepared by the Syrian regime to be detonated in the middle of a civilian area near the Alwafadeen camp checkpoint, which connects the Syrian regime-controlled areas and the rebel-controlled areas in eastern Ghouta. Two Free Syrian Army fighters were killed trying to defuse the bomb:

1. Alaa alNaal Abu Abdalrahman
2. Bilal Samadi Abu Suhaib

On 15 August 2014, groups tied to the Syrian regime detonated a car bomb in Namr in Rif Daraa close to the Taqwa mosque at the time worshipers were leaving the mosque after Friday prayer. Twenty-four individuals were killed and dozens injured. The names of 23 of the 24 killed are:

1. Abdullah Mansour alShahadat, from Namr, Daraa
2. Jihad Mansour alShahadat, from Namr, Daraa
3. Faris alMansour, from Namr, Daraa
4. Nouraldeen Husain alMansour, from Namr, Daraa
5. Mohammad Ahmad alShatiwi, from Namr, Daraa
6. Kamal Mahmoud Kamal alHilal, from Namr, Daraa
7. Nowrus Mohammad Khair alAmmar, age 34, from Namr, Daraa
8. Ibrahim Abdo alGhabn, from Namr, Daraa
9. Ahmad Mohammad Salim alNassar, from Namr, Daraa
10. Alaa Ibrahim Fadel alMasri, from Namr, Daraa
11. Mohammad Atallah Mansour alShahadat, child, from Namr, Daraa
12. Rabee' Mohammad Adib alNassar, child, from Namr, Daraa

13. Wife of Nawaf Fawaz alNassar, from Namr, Daraa

14. Unnamed child, age 1 day old, from Namr, Daraa

15. Ismail Mohammad alQaed, from Namr, Daraa

16. Abd alMunaam Ismail alZowkani, from Namr, Daraa

17. Hamid Zakariya alNamoor, from Namr, Daraa

18. Ahmed Qasim alQaed, from Namr, Daraa

19. Abdalrahman Ismail Mohammad alQaed, child, from Namr, Daraa

20. Mohammad Ahmed alMatar, from Inkhal, Daraa

21. Shams alDeen Jabr alEid (Abu Muhannad), from Inkhal, Daraa

22. Tareq Shams alDeen Jabr alEid, from Inkhal, Daraa

23. Mohammad Ismail alSalkhadi (Abu Faris), from Jasm, Daraa

This was not the first time the regime detonated a car bomb in front of a mosque. Earlier this year, on 14 February 2014, the Syrian regime similarly detonated a car bomb in front of the Zawabna mosque during the Friday prayer, killing 60 individuals and injuring dozens of others.

On 15 August 2014, the Hazm Brigade discovered a car bomb prepared by the Syrian regime as the car tried to enter the city of Jasm. The drivers, who were employed by the regime, confessed that the car bomb was to be detonated in front of the large mosque as worshipers left prayer.

Violation: Syrian regime's use of toxic gas

In a report issued on 26 July 2014, the Syrian Network of Human Rights documented the Syrian regime's use of toxic chlorine gas 27 times since the issuance of Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), killing 35 people, including 8 children and 4 women, and injuring at least 920 people.

On 19 August 2014, the Syrian regime dropped unidentified toxic gas on Athman in Daraa and then subsequently on Rif Daraa, resulting in multiple cases of poisoning with no fatalities.

On 20 August 2014, the day before the first anniversary of the 21 August 2013 chemical weapons attack, the Syrian regime dropped toxic gas on Jobar city in the Damascus suburbs. Ten people were hospitalized and three subsequently died.

On 23 August 2014, the Syrian regime dropped toxic gas on Erbeen in the Damascus suburbs, killing four individuals and injuring dozens of others.

2. **Paragraphs 8 and 10**: all parties must immediately cease attacks against medical facilities and other civilian objects as well as medical personnel, and prioritize the fullest possible medical attention for those in need.

Violation: Syrian regime attacks on medical facilities and medical staff

During the reporting period, the regime attacked multiple medical facilities using indiscriminate barrel bombs and targeted missiles, resulting in severe damage to the facilities and deaths and injuries to the medical staff, patients and civilians.

On 17 July 2014, the Syrian regime shelled in Rif Aleppo an ambulance car belonging to a local organization, Ambulance Without Borders, as it was en route to rescue victims of a regime air strike, killing paramedic Yaser Abdulkareem Abdulrahman, 21 years old, and seriously injuring driver Hussein Oubaid.

On 26 July 2014, a car bomb exploded in the main market near the bakery and Orient Hospital for children in Atmeh, Rif Idlib, killing 10 individuals and injuring many others. At the time, there was a large crowd in that area. It remains unknown whether the regime or an extremist group placed the car bomb. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Abu Anas Alshaikh, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
2. Mohammad Abdullah Issa, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
3. Mohammad Najib, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
4. Ahmad Taher Termanini, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
5. Aamer Alkhatib, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
6. Moustafa Abdulsalam Debliz, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
7. Ahmad Moustafa Abdulasalam Debliz, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
8. Ahmad Abdullah Yousef Alhamod, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
9. Mohammad Abdulfattah (Abu Alsha'ab), resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib

On 28 July 2014, the first day of Eid al-Fitr, the Syrian air force fired an artillery shell on the Al-Nashibiya Hospital in besieged East Ghouta, killing two medical staff:

1. Dr. Yaser Jbawi, emergency room doctor
2. Dr. Nour Aljaadani, general surgeon

On 29 July 2014, the Syrian regime air force attacked Orient Hospital in Qunaya in Rif Jisr al-Shaghour in Idlib province, wounding several people. That was the third time the Syrian regime had targeted the hospital, having previously attacked it twice in 2013.

On 2 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force shelled Al-Hoda Surgical Hospital located in Hoor village in Rif Aleppo at 10.30 a.m., killing 16 individuals, including 7 members of the medical crew, injuring 20 others and greatly damaging the hospital. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Dr. Mohammad Siraj Aldeen, doctor of internal medicine from Hama
2. Iman Abdulrahman, nurse from Kebtan Aljabal
3. Hasan Abdulrahman, nurse from Kebtan Aljabal

4. Dr. Kamel Said Omar, surgeon from Owijel

5. Mohammad Aboud Abbas, medical staff from Darat Izza

6. Omar Alomar, medical staff

7. Moustafa Abdulhadi, medical staff

8. Ahmad Alsaid Ahmad, civilian

9. Hussein Alsaid Ahmad, civilian

On 6 August 2014, Syrian regime warplanes dropped barrel bombs on Halfiya Hospital, resulting in the destruction of the hospital. The following day, on 7 August 2014, the Syrian regime again dropped barrel bombs on the hospital. Because of the damage, the hospital can no longer function.

On 10 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force shelled Ma'arat Alnouman's field hospital in Rif Idlib, severely damaging the hospital and its equipment and particularly damaging the specialized kidney treatment section.

On 13 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force targeted an ambulance headed from Ghouta to rescue people injured in the city of Mleiha, killing ambulance worker Abd al-Majid Abu Yazan from the city of Owtaya.

On 14 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force launched two missiles at Salam Surgical Hospital in eastern Ghouta in Rif Damascus, killing Dr. Anas Bayoon from the city of Ranqus and greatly damaging the hospital building. As a result of the missile attack, the Salam hospital is no longer operational.

On 23 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force dropped barrel bombs on the Altabqa National Hospital in Raqqa, killing 10 individuals, including doctors, nurses and patients, and completely destroying the hospital. The hospital had provided essential medical services to the residents of Taqba. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Dr. Khaled Alhassan, general surgeon

2. Dr. Mohammad, general practitioner

3. Dr. Hameed Alsheehan

4. Abdullah Ghitwan, paramedic and ambulance driver

3. **Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7**: all parties must immediately lift sieges of populated areas and allow unrestricted delivery of humanitarian aid. All parties must promptly allow United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners safe and unhindered access to populations in need.

Violation: Syrian regime sieges in eastern Ghouta, Daraya, Yarmouk, Hajr al Aswad and Muadamiyat al Sham

The Syrian regime continues its complete siege of eastern Ghouta, Daraya, Yarmouk, Hajr al Aswad and Muadamiyat al Sham. The regime is preventing movement of civilians and life-saving aid like food, medicine, baby milk, medical goods and fuel in or out of these besieged areas. The regime is preventing any agency and humanitarian organization from entering these areas and continues to

bombard these areas on a daily basis using a wide array of munitions, including missiles and barrel bombs.

The numbers of individuals besieged in these areas are:

– Daraya: 7,000 individuals

– Muadamiyat al Sham: 20,000 individuals

– Yarmouk and Hajjar Aswad: 40,000 individuals

– Eastern Ghouta: 400,000 individuals

Because of the siege, health conditions have worsened in the besieged areas, resulting in the spread of disease and illness, particularly liver infection, typhoid fever, measles and tuberculosis. As the regime is preventing medical aid from entering these areas, residents' immune systems have weakened at alarming rates.

4. **Paragraph 11**: all parties must immediately end arbitrary detention and torture of civilians in Syria, notably in prisons and detention facilities, as well as kidnappings, abductions and forced disappearances, and must immediately release all arbitrarily detained persons.

On 4 August 2014, the Syrian Network for Human Rights released a report documenting the cases of 155 detainees in Syrian regime custody who died under torture in July 2014. Since the start of the revolution, the Syrian Network has documented 5,047 individuals who have died under torture in the custody of the Syrian regime or forces affiliated with the regime, including 94 children and 32 women.

On 11 August 2014, the Homs Council released a statement on the detainees taken by the Syrian regime following the truce (see enclosure I). This is the second statement released by the Council, following its initial statement released on 16 June 2014. The detainees previously held at the Andalus School have now all been transferred to an unknown regime security branch. The male detainees who failed to report for regime military duty were transferred to military divisions and the regime military defectors were sent back to the military divisions they had defected from. There is no news on any of these men to date.

United Nations S/2014/638

Security Council

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28 August 2014

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Letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations and upon the relevant instruction of my Government, I have the honour to request an urgent open meeting of the Security Council in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter of the United Nations.

I also have the honour to request that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a representative of Ukraine be allowed to participate in the meeting and to make a statement.

(*Signed*) Oleksandr **Pavlichenko**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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United Nations S/2014/639

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write to you in your capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of August.

With reference to Security Council resolution 2166 (2014), as well as my previous letter to the Council dated 1 August 2014, I have the honour to further inform you about the state of play of the investigations led by the Netherlands regarding the tragic downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 over Ukrainian territory on 17 July 2014.

At the request of Ukraine, the Netherlands has taken the lead in coordination of international efforts regarding the incident with flight MH17. The Dutch approach is twofold:

- Recovery of the remains of the victims and their repatriation to their respective home countries
- An international technical investigation into the cause of the crash coordinated by the independent Dutch Safety Board, in accordance with annex 13 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

Recovery and repatriation

Concerning the recovery and repatriation efforts, the Netherlands, together with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, has been continuously and closely cooperating with the governments of Ukraine, Australia and Malaysia, both on the ground, and in Kiev and at the capital level. We have maintained close contact with all partner countries and international organizations involved to facilitate the investigation and to ensure safe access to the crash site.

Recovery efforts have so far resulted in the identification of 173 of the 298 victims (as at 22 August). This number will continue to rise slowly in the coming weeks, although it remains to be seen whether — and, if so, when — the full identification of all victims will be achieved.

Regrettably, efforts to recover possible remains and belongings have been severely hampered by the volatile security situation on the ground.

Continuing armed clashes in the area prevent any resumption of activities on site in the immediate future.

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The Netherlands remains fully committed to continuing its efforts on the ground, together with international partners, as soon as the situation allows for renewed safe access to the site.

Technical investigation

The international expert investigation into the cause of the crash is coordinated by the independent Dutch Safety Board. It includes experts from both the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the European Aviation Safety Agency, as well as experts from Australia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The investigation takes place in accordance with international regulations as stipulated in annex 13 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

The Netherlands would like to emphasize the independent and confidential nature of the investigation of the Dutch Safety Board, which stated that the MH17 crash should be the subject of an extensive in-depth investigation to form a complete, accurate and undisputed picture of the crash. This is by necessity a meticulous and time-consuming process; the resulting final report will therefore not be completed at short notice.

The Dutch Safety Board has informed us that, in accordance with ICAO regulations, a preliminary report presenting a first overview of preliminary facts will be published within the next few weeks. This public report will by no means draw definitive conclusions, as not all data will have been analysed by that time.

The Netherlands invites all parties to share any relevant information pertaining to the crash with the Dutch Safety Board.

Accountability

Let me take this opportunity to also inform the Council that the Netherlands remains fully committed to ensuring accountability for the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight 17.

The Netherlands Public Prosecution Service has started a criminal investigation under national jurisdiction to establish responsibility for this tragic incident, as have other countries affected. We will cooperate closely with the various national investigation and prosecution authorities involved and will actively further international cooperative efforts to ensure that those responsible will be held to account. On 28 July, a first international meeting, organized by Eurojust, took place in The Hague to that effect.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Karel J. G. **van Oosterom**

United Nations S/2014/640

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 August 2014

Original: English

Australia, Argentina, Chad, Chile, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reiterating its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and, in this context, the need to promote and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) on the Protection of Humanitarian Personnel, its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as other relevant resolutions and statements of its President on protection of civilians in armed conflict and on protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances,

Recalling the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and its Optional Protocol,

Recalling all relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 68/101 entitled *Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel*, and 68/102 entitled *Strengthening the Coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations*,

Reaffirming the need for all parties to armed conflict to respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in order to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance, the safety of civilians receiving assistance and the security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel,

Recalling the inclusion of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict, as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

Emphasizing the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity and to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons

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responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, in order to prevent these crimes, avoid their recurrence and seek sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation, and, in this regard, reaffirming the need to end impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving attacks against humanitarian personnel,

Stressing that the fight against impunity and to ensure accountability for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other egregious crimes has been strengthened through the work on and prosecution of these crimes in the international criminal justice system, ad hoc and mixed tribunals as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals; and recognising in this regard the contribution of the International Criminal Court, in accordance with the principle of complementarity to national criminal jurisdictions as set out in the Rome Statute, towards holding accountable those responsible for such crimes, and reiterating its call on the importance of State cooperation with these courts and tribunals in accordance with the States' respective obligations,

Recalling that the primary responsibility under international law for the security and protection of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel lies with the Government hosting a United Nations operation conducted under the Charter of the United Nations or its agreements with relevant organizations,

Gravely concerned at the growing number of acts of violence in many parts of the world against national and international personnel of humanitarian organizations, United Nations personnel and its associated personnel, and humanitarian assets, including humanitarian supplies, facilities and transports, in particular deliberate attacks which are in violation of international humanitarian law, as well as other applicable international law and the adverse impact of such violence, including on humanitarian access, exacerbated by the presence of armed actors, including non-state armed groups, terrorist and criminal networks, and their activities,

1. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all parties involved in an armed conflict to comply with international humanitarian law, in particular their obligations under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the obligations applicable to them under the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, to ensure the respect and protection of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, as well as with the rules and principles of international human rights law and refugee law;

2. *Strongly condemns* all forms of violence and intimidation, including, inter alia, murder, rape and sexual assault, armed robbery, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention to which those participating in humanitarian operations are increasingly exposed, as well as attacks on humanitarian convoys and acts of destruction and looting of their assets;

3. *Urges* all parties involved in an armed conflict to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets;

4. *Urges* States to ensure that crimes against humanitarian personnel do not remain unpunished, affirming the need for States to ensure that perpetrators of

attacks committed on their territory against such personnel do not operate with impunity, and that perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

5. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel to observe and respect the laws of the country in which they are operating, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and underlines the importance for humanitarian organizations to uphold the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in their humanitarian activities;

6. *Expresses its determination* to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel, including, inter alia, by:

(a) *Ensuring* that the mandates of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations can, where appropriate and on a case-by-case basis, help to contribute to a secure environment to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance by humanitarian organizations, in accordance with humanitarian principles;

(b) *Requesting* the Secretary-General to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, including, among others, those regarding the prevention of attacks against members of United Nations operations, the establishment of such attacks as crimes punishable by law and the prosecution or extradition of offenders, in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-missions and host country agreements negotiated between the United Nations and those countries, mindful of the importance of the timely conclusion of such agreements;

(c) *Encouraging* the Secretary-General, in accordance with his prerogatives under the Charter of the United Nations, to bring to the attention of the Security Council situations in which humanitarian assistance is unable to reach people in need as a consequence of violence directed against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel;

(d) *Issuing* the declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1 (c) (ii) of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, in situations where in its assessment circumstances would support such a declaration, and *inviting* the Secretary-General to advise the Security Council, where in his assessment circumstances would support such a declaration;

(e) *Calling* upon all States to consider becoming parties to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and its Optional Protocol, and urging States parties to take steps to enable its effective implementation;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in all his country-specific situation reports, and other relevant reports which address the protection of civilians, the issue of the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel, including recording specific acts of violence against such personnel, remedial actions taken to prevent similar incidents and actions taken to identify and hold accountable those who commit such acts, and to provide the Security Council with recommendations on measures to prevent similar incidents, ensure accountability and enhance the safety and security of such personnel.

United Nations S/2014/641

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 August 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to draw your kind attention to the following:

On Saturday, 23 August 2014, an unmanned aerial vehicle (spy drone), built and operated by the Israeli regime, violated the Iranian airspace in an attempt to conduct a spy mission in the zone where Natanz nuclear facilities are located, which was later shot down by the defence forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This act, following the repeated rhetoric by the Israeli regime's authorities threatening the Islamic Republic of Iran, constitutes a flagrant violation of the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran in contravention of the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It would also threaten regional peace and security, and it requires that the international community, including the Security Council, condemn in the strongest term such an act of hostility. The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates once again its position that it reserves right to undertake all legitimate necessary measures to defend its territory and warns against such provocative acts, which would result in serious consequences for the aggressor.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) G. Hossein **Dehghani**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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United Nations A/68/984–S/2014/642

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
2 September 2014
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 110
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 28 August 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the following information:

Since the start of the tragic events in Syria, the Syrian Arab Republic has assiduously strived to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Security Council and the General Assembly of the ongoing brutal terrorist acts committed by armed terrorist groups active on its territory. Most of those groups are linked, directly or indirectly, to the Al-Qaida organization.

The Syrian Government has provided the Secretariat, the Security Council and its counter-terrorism committees with information and documents that clearly demonstrate how certain Arab, regional and Western States have played a destructive role by supporting, financing, training, arming and harbouring elements of the terrorist groups. Those States have recruited thousands of terrorist extremists and criminal mercenaries from all over the world, bringing them together in training camps in neighbouring States and then transporting them into Syrian territory. Western Governments have colluded in the process. Facilities continue to be provided by the Turkish Government, influential political movements and factions in neighbouring States, and Qatari and Saudi Arabian funding.

The Syrian crisis is now more than three years old. Terrorism has affected millions of Syrians. It has targeted State institutions and capacities, including infrastructure, places of worship, museums, antiquities, factories, hospitals, schools, energy facilities, and individual Syrian citizens, whether civilians, soldiers or law enforcement personnel. The Syrian Government has repeatedly appealed to the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities by holding accountable those Governments that support terrorism against Syria. It has urged the Security Council to prevail on them to comply with Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions and cease their support for terrorism. However, influential States on the Security Council have obstructed all efforts in that regard. That situation has exacerbated the

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scourge of terrorism, allowed it to grow and heightened the threat posed by certain terrorist organizations, above all Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, the Nusrah Front and the Islamic Front.

The terrorist entities have grown and spread both from and into neighbouring States. World States are increasingly concerned about foreign terrorist fighters and the shameful role of influential States in the Security Council, which have been responsible for exacerbating the threat of terrorism in the Middle East. The Security Council has therefore recently begun to act, albeit very belatedly, by adopting the presidential statement of 28 July 2014 (S/PRST/2014/14) on illicit oil trade as source of revenue for terrorists in Syria and Iraq, which was followed by resolution 2170 (2014).

In that regard, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses the following points:

- The Syrian Arab Republic welcomes the adoption by the Security Council of its presidential statement of 28 July 2014 (S/PRST/2014/14) and is grateful to the delegation of the Russian Federation for taking that initiative.
- The Syrian Arab Republic welcomes Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) on combating terrorism, particularly ISIL, the Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, which are active in the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic and in the kindred country Iraq.
- The Syrian Arab Republic will comply fully with Security Council resolution 2170 (2014). The latter is in harmony with Syria's stance against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and also with its repeated appeals to combat terrorism and hold accountable those Government that support terrorism by providing funds, weapons, equipment, training or logistical support, not to mention by tolerating criminal terrorist elements and extremist *takfirist* fatwas. The identities of those Governments are known to all.
- The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is prepared to take part in regional and international counter-terrorism cooperation, whether bilaterally or through an international or regional coalition. The Syrian Government welcomes any sincere and genuine initiatives in that regard, but it stresses the need to avoid double standards and the politicization of counter-terrorism issues. It makes no sense to speak of combating terrorism while at the same time continuing efforts to weaken Syria, its economy and its Army, which is engaged in confronting terrorist groups linked to Al-Qaida.
- Resolution 2170 (2014) reaffirms the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic, and also the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Any international or regional effort to combat terrorism in Syria under that resolution must therefore take place on the basis of prior coordination and full cooperation with the Syrian Government, which is endowed with national sovereignty and possesses the capacities and expertise necessary for the success of any counter-terrorism effort in the region.
- Resolution 2170 (2014) does not authorize any State or international party to take unilateral action against any State. Any military actions implemented in

the territory of the Syria Arab Republic, on whatever pretext, without prior coordination and full cooperation with the Syrian Government shall be considered acts of aggression that would allow and justify the exercise by the Syrian Government of its sovereign right.

- The Syrian Government stresses once again that the United Nations and all of its Member States must cooperate and coordinate their counter-terrorism efforts in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004), 1624 (2005), 2161 (2014) and 2170 (2014) and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. They must work together to fight the terrorist scourge and prevent armed groups from using communication technologies, the Internet, social networking sites, television and radio for incitement, fundraising, propaganda and recruitment. They must tackle the groups' sources of funding, particularly by clamping down on so-called charitable associations in the West and in certain Gulf States; securing borders; exchanging information to suppress foreign terrorist fighters; and holding accountable those Governments that provide terrorists with funding, weapons, training, safe haven and encouragement, the latter by means of extremist *takfirist* fatwas that have nothing to do with any religion. They must hold accountable all Governments, institutions, public or private companies and individuals that engage in commercial transaction with the terrorist groups, whether directly, indirectly or through intermediaries, particularly where the oil sector is involved.

- The Syrian Government affirms that those measures are essential in order to combat terrorism, as represented by ISIL, the Nusrah Front and the groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida. If that goal is to be achieved, neighbouring States must cooperate and coordinate with the Syrian Government. Conversely, the two terrorist networks and their satellites clearly cannot be eliminated through acts of aggression against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of other States, or through any foreign air raids that may take place.

- The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic also stresses that counter-terrorism and regional and international peace and security are not best served by turning a blind eye to Israel's support for the armed terrorist groups that are active in the area of separation in the occupied Syrian Golan. Nor is it helpful that unilateral coercive economic measures have been imposed on the Syrian Government, or that the latter has not been invited to international and regional counter-terrorism meetings or to the planning of high-level counter-terrorism events on the margins of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

- The Syrian Government has requested that the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) should include the Islamic Front, and several other terrorist entities associated with Al-Qaida that are active in Syria, on its list of individuals and entities associated with that network. The Syrian Government reiterates that the Committee and the other relevant Security Council Committees must fulfil their counter-terrorism role.

- The regional and international powers must now prove that they are genuinely determined to combat terrorism and repudiate their previous approach, which

prolonged the crisis in Syria and the suffering of its people. Syria reminds the international community and the Security Council of their responsibilities and expects them to show a real commitment and take genuine steps to implement Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) with prior coordination and full cooperation with the Syrian and Iraqi Governments.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 110, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2014/643

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 September 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 2 September 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Erik Marzolf (France), whom I initially appointed on 12 August 2009 and most recently reappointed on 4 April 2014 as missile technology expert on the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009), will reach the maximum period of service under the applicable rules and regulations of the United Nations on 26 September 2014.

Accordingly, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), I have appointed Mr. Benoît Camguilhem (France) to succeed Mr. Marzolf as missile technology expert.

Mr. Marzolf was also appointed, on 4 April 2014, as Coordinator of the Panel of Experts. In this connection, I have appointed Mr. Hugh Griffiths (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to succeed him as Coordinator.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2014/644

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 September 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 28 August 2014 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and to Security Council resolution 2116 (2013), extending the mandate of UNMIL until 30 September 2014, as well as my report on UNMIL dated 15 August 2014 (S/2014/598), in which I recommended extending UNMIL for one year, until 30 September 2015, while making adjustments to the Mission's focus and strength. In that report, I also committed the United Nations to support the efforts of the Governments of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in responding to a devastating outbreak of the Ebola virus disease, which has caused the death of more than 1,400 people in West Africa since December 2013.

The Ebola outbreak in West Africa has escalated so drastically in recent weeks that, on 8 August 2014, the World Health Organization declared it to be a public health emergency of international concern. To facilitate a coordinated international response, on 12 August 2014 I appointed Dr. David Nabarro to serve as the Senior United Nations System Coordinator for Ebola Virus Disease. He has already begun efforts to mobilize the means urgently required to address this human tragedy, including support for the rebuilding of health systems that have collapsed in the face of the Ebola epidemic. He was in Liberia from 21 to 23 August 2014 as part of a regional visit to assess the situation and make recommendations for the response going forward.

Ebola is having a devastating impact on Liberia, with the Ministry of Health recording, as of 24 August 2014, a cumulative total of 1,378 cases, resulting in 743 deaths. While the Ebola outbreak began primarily as a medical emergency, it has become more complex, with political, security and humanitarian implications that are significant and dynamic. Its long-term effects on the people and the economy of Liberia are likely to be considerable. On 6 August 2014, President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf declared a 90-day state of emergency, noting that the scale and scope of the epidemic exceeded the response capacity of national institutions, requiring extraordinary measures in order to save lives, including the suspension of certain constitutionally guaranteed rights and privileges, for example, the restriction of movement and of freedom of assembly. The Legislature has endorsed that decision.

Additional measures announced by the President include a moratorium on official travel for government officials and the deployment of the Armed Forces of Liberia and the Liberia National Police to enforce the isolation of the areas of the country most affected by Ebola. Meanwhile, the Government has also established

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mechanisms to coordinate the national and international response, and allocated emergency funding for the fight against Ebola. On the recommendation of the National Elections Commission, which advised that preparing for and conducting elections in the present circumstances would be neither possible nor appropriate, the judiciary is considering the constitutionality of postponing the senatorial elections scheduled for October 2014.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government of Liberia to contain it, the Ebola virus continues to spread, fuelled by fear, denial, tradition and lack of public trust in national institutions. Compounding the medical emergency is the surging cost of food, water and other basic goods, particularly in cordoned-off areas. Meanwhile, the country is becoming increasingly isolated as a result of the decision of some airline companies to cease servicing countries affected by Ebola, which has implications for the humanitarian response. There are also serious security risks. In West Point, a community in Monrovia under isolation, there have been a number of security incidents, including the storming of an Ebola isolation centre by community members on 16 August 2014, as well as deadly clashes between community members and security personnel enforcing the quarantine of the area announced on 19 August 2014. On 20 August 2014, further measures announced by the President to contain the disease, including a nationwide curfew, went into effect.

The escalating Ebola crisis is having such a profound impact that it will be necessary for all of the international partners of Liberia, including the United Nations, to fully mobilize all resources behind the fight against the epidemic. Moreover, as the Government and other partners are focusing on Ebola, some processes at the core of the mandate of UNMIL, as set out in resolution 2116 (2013), are currently on hold or have significantly slowed, including constitutional review, national reconciliation, land reform, the capacity-building of national security agencies, legal reform and natural resource management. Additionally, it is unlikely that the senatorial elections, which UNMIL should be mandated to support, as recommended in my 15 August 2014 report, will take place as scheduled in October 2014. Consequently, I have decided to temporarily reduce the presence in Liberia of a small number of personnel performing functions related to these areas. However, some additional medical and other specific reinforcements may be required. The Government of Liberia has been consulted and supports these proposals.

The presence and continued operations of UNMIL in Liberia remain critical, including the deterrent effect of its uniformed personnel, deployed in 11 of the country's 15 counties. The Mission has an important role to play in protecting civilians. Though it has not, and will not, enforce the Government-imposed isolation of affected areas, UNMIL will continue to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to provide the necessary security conditions, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1509 (2003). UNMIL must also closely monitor the political and human rights situation during the present crisis, in order to mitigate any exactions or abuses that could trigger a reversal of more than a decade of peace in Liberia. Work will also continue in other mandate areas, where possible. All United Nations personnel in Liberia have been educated about the appropriate preventive measures that would minimize the risk of contracting Ebola, which is not airborne and requires direct contact with the bodily fluids of a symptomatic infected person or the deceased. I am therefore confident that United Nations personnel may continue their important work in Liberia.

Given the exceptional circumstances described above, I am recommending a technical rollover of the mandate of UNMIL for a period of three months, and that the Security Council defer consideration of my proposals for the extension of the mandate of UNMIL, as set out in paragraphs 95 to 97 of my 15 August 2014 report, until 30 December 2014.

I would be most grateful if you could bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

United Nations S/2014/645

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 September 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 2 September 2014 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 28 August 2014 (S/2014/644) concerning your recommendation of a technical rollover of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia for a period of three months, until 30 December 2014, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Samantha **Power**
President of the Security Council

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United Nations A/ES-10/656–S/2014/646

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
3 September 2014

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 2 September 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

In every action and word, Israel, the occupying Power, is proving its total rejection of peace, preferring instead to persist with its illegal settlement activities and annexation schemes, imposition of blockade, use of force, arrest and detention of civilians, and countless other measures of collective punishment and repression against the Palestinian civilian population under its 47-year military occupation. And, with every action and word, Israel is destroying what little viability remains of the two-State solution for peace on the basis of the pre-1967 borders.

In the span of a week since the ceasefire agreement in Cairo that brought an end to Israel's criminal aggression against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, where thousands of Palestinians, including children and women, were slaughtered and wounded by the Israeli occupying forces and massive destruction was inflicted throughout Gaza, Israel, the occupying Power, has carried on systematically with its vindictive, retaliatory and illegal behaviour against the Palestinian people and their land, leaving no doubt as to its cynical, deliberate intentions to perpetuate its occupation by all unlawful means, while falsely claiming victimhood and a desire for peace.

Israel's intensification of its illegal settlement campaign in the Occupied State of Palestine, including in East Jerusalem, in grave contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention, United Nations resolutions, and the clear demands of the international community for a halt to this illegal colonization campaign, is one of the most blatant indicators of the Israeli rejection of peace. On 31 August 2014, the Government of Israel issued orders for the seizure of nearly 4,000 dunums of Palestinian land, constituting approximately 1,000 acres, in an area between Bethlehem and Al-Khalil in the West Bank. Israeli occupying forces posted orders for the confiscation of this land, which is privately owned by several Palestinian families, and declared it to be "state land" for Israel.

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This decision represents the largest Israeli land grab in the Occupied State of Palestine in at least three decades. Moreover, Israeli officials have publicly declared that a political directive to expedite the seizure of the land was issued in direct retaliation for the killing of three Israeli settlers in June. Peace Now, an Israeli organization tracking illegal settlement activities, has stated that if this seizure of land is to proceed, it would "dramatically change the reality" in the area, as it facilitates the expansion of illegal Israeli settlements, particularly the so-called "Gvaot" settlement and the so-called "Gush Etzion bloc" of settlements, which would further fragment, isolate and suffocate the Palestinian cities, towns and villages in this area of the southern West Bank, including, inter alia, the villages of Surif, Jaba'a and Wadi Fukin.

At the same time, the occupying Power has also continued with its demolition of Palestinian properties and displacement of Palestinian civilians as part and parcel of its illegal, expansionist colonization schemes. This has included the demolition today of a dairy factory in Al-Khalil and five Bedouin homes and four farming structures east of Occupied East Jerusalem, with these areas declared "closed military zones", bringing the total number of demolitions of Palestinian properties in the West Bank since the start of 2014 to 359 homes and structures.

The Palestinian leadership condemns these illegal, destructive actions and calls on the international community, including the Security Council, to demand an end to all of Israel's illegal policies and practices in the Occupied State of Palestine and to demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind this latest decision for the seizure of Palestinian land. Should Israel continue to ignore the calls and the will of the international community in this regard, we call for the immediate consideration of measures to compel Israel's compliance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, with the aim of bringing an end to this illegal, destructive colonization of occupied Palestinian land and salvaging the dim prospects for a viable two-State solution, before it is too late.

At the same time, we must draw the international community's attention to the continuing suffering of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip. While the ceasefire continues to hold, the reality in Gaza is one of an ongoing trauma due to the wanton killing and massive destruction inflicted by Israel, the occupying Power, on our besieged people. While emergency humanitarian aid has begun to reach civilians in need, including via the continued valiant efforts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the World Food Programme, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and other humanitarian organizations on the ground, the disastrous impact of Israel's military onslaught has created unprecedented humanitarian needs for even the most basic living essentials, including clean water, with all of the health risks and socioeconomic consequences in this regard.

Food insecurity in Gaza remains high, with the majority of the population dependent on food aid for survival. At least 58,000 displaced Palestinians continue to shelter at UNRWA schools, while nearly 50,000 others continue to shelter with host families, with nowhere to return following the massive destruction of homes and entire neighbourhoods by the Israeli occupying forces, which has rendered more than 100,000 people homeless. The lives of Palestinian fishermen continue to be endangered as Israeli occupying forces persist in firing upon them and obstructing

their access to the six-mile nautical limit agreed to in the ceasefire agreement. In reality, despite the commitment in the ceasefire agreement to lift the restrictions, Israel continues to impose its immoral and inhumane blockade on Gaza.

Moreover, medical facilities in Gaza continue to be overwhelmed and lack the necessary supplies to properly treat the injured and sick, jeopardizing the lives of many civilians in need. In this regard, I regret to draw attention to the deaths of two more Palestinian victims of Israel's lethal assaults on Gaza, as another child, Ziad Al-Reefi, age 9, died of wounds sustained in an Israeli airstrike on Gaza City on 21 August, which also killed four other members of the Al-Reefi family, and Basim Ajjur, age 55, succumbed today to wounds sustained two weeks ago in an Israeli airstrike that hit his home and also claimed the life of his 20-year-old son, Saad. Their deaths raise the death toll from this latest Israeli military aggression on Gaza to more than 2,150 Palestinians, and the lives of many more critically wounded persons tragically remain at risk. Also today, another Palestinian civilian was killed by the occupying forces in the West Bank. Mohammed Naim Sabri Al-Qani, age 25, was shot and killed at a checkpoint near Qalqilya when soldiers fired upon a car carrying Palestinian workers, bringing the total killed since June 2014 in the West Bank to 33 Palestinians.

We appeal once again to the international community to give due attention to this grave crisis being suffered by the Palestinian people in the Occupied State of Palestine at the hands of Israel, the occupying Power, and to act collectively and immediately, in accordance with international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, to rectify this ongoing injustice, including via the necessary measures to hold Israel accountable for its war crimes against the Palestinian people. The Security Council in particular must act to uphold its Charter duties and address this crisis. The silence of the Council at this critical juncture following the ceasefire that brought an end to the deadly Israeli offensive against the defenceless Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip and destabilization of the situation is unacceptable. The Council must act forthwith and contribute to the international efforts to redress this crisis and to contribute towards the promotion of calm and ultimately salvage the diminishing prospects for a peaceful two-State solution, if at all possible.

This letter is in follow-up to our 520 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 27 August 2014 (A/ES-10/655-S/2014/634), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people. Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable, and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2014/647

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 September 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you in your capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of September 2014 and enclose herewith the 'Putin Plan' for settling the conflict in Ukraine (see annex) outlined by the President of the Russian Federation on 3 September 2014.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

14-60372 (E) 030914

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 3 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]

The 'Putin Plan' for settling the conflict in Ukraine

Vladimir Putin outlined the plan while speaking with journalists at the end of his working visit to Mongolia

In order to stop the bloodshed and stabilise the situation in southeast Ukraine, I believe that the parties to the conflict should immediately agree on and coordinate the following steps:

1. End active offensive operations by armed forces, armed units and militia groups in southeast Ukraine in the Donetsk and Lugansk areas.

2. Withdraw Ukrainian armed forces units to a distance that would make it impossible to fire on populated areas using artillery and all types of multiple launch rocket systems.

3. Allow for full and objective international monitoring of compliance with the ceasefire and monitoring of the situation in the safe zone created by the ceasefire.

4. Exclude all use of military aircraft against civilians and populated areas in the conflict zone.

5. Organise the exchange of individuals detained by force on an 'all for all' basis without any preconditions.

6. Open humanitarian corridors for refugees and for delivering humanitarian cargoes to towns and populated areas in Donbass — Donetsk and Lugansk regions.

7. Make it possible for repair brigades to come to damaged settlements in the Donbass region in order to repair and rebuild social facilities and life-supporting infrastructure and help the region to prepare for the winter.

3 September 2014

United Nations S/2014/648

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 September 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you the attached concept paper for the upcoming Security Council summit in connection with "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: foreign terrorist fighters", to be held on 25 September 2014 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Samantha J. **Power**
United States Ambassador to the United Nations

14-60374 (E) 050914

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 3 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Security Council summit on foreign terrorist fighters

Concept paper

In September, United States President Barack Obama will host a Security Council summit at the level of Heads of Government to focus on the acute and emerging threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters. At the summit, we propose that the Council adopt a resolution to address the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters and emphasize the need for States to have the tools and mobilize the resources to help prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters and protect States from the resulting terrorist threat. Recognizing the gravity and complexity of the threat, the Council should also underscore the critical need both to counter the violent extremism that fuels foreign terrorist fighter radicalization, and establish effective means to degrade the ability of foreign terrorist fighters to commit terrorist acts.

Foreign terrorist fighters: a growing threat

Although the problem of terrorists travelling to foreign conflicts is not new, the threat has recently become grave, with an unprecedented flow of fighters and facilitation networks fuelling multiple conflicts worldwide, such as in the Horn of Africa, Libya, Yemen, Iraq, Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and elsewhere. A surge of foreign terrorist fighters has played a pernicious role in the Middle East, with thousands of fighters from the region and beyond joining terrorist groups such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Al-Nusra Front (ANF). Foreign terrorist fighters not only exacerbate existing conflicts, but also often return home possessing new skills and connections, increasing the threat of home-grown terrorist attacks. Terrorist networks forged in the conflicts of today could pose a threat for decades to come.

As this threat grows, the international community's response must evolve and keep pace. States need appropriate laws and regulations to deal with foreign terrorist fighters within their territories, as well as appropriate measures to help prevent the transit of foreign terrorist fighters across borders. More must be done to mobilize the resources and develop tools at the national, regional and international levels to address this phenomenon, as well as to ensure that there are proper mechanisms in place for States to prevent and counter the radicalization of potential foreign terrorist fighters. A high-level Council summit would give these efforts a major boost, galvanizing activity at all levels to address the foreign terrorist fighter problem and improve coordination among Governments and multilateral institutions.

A framework to address the foreign terrorist fighter threat

As this threat evolves, the Security Council should sharpen and reinforce the existing counter-terrorism framework to address more directly the foreign terrorist fighter threat. Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) already imposes obligations

on States to take certain actions to suppress terrorism and the recruitment of members to terrorist groups, prevent the movement of terrorists, and bring terrorists to justice. A new resolution could expand upon and clarify these obligations with respect to foreign terrorist fighters, as well as reinforce norms and expectations for State cooperation and other actions to deal with foreign terrorist fighters.

The foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon cannot be addressed through security means alone. The Security Council should recognize countering violent extremism as an essential element of the international community's response to this threat. Countering violent extremism aims to limit recruits to terrorism by reducing sympathy and support for violent extremism by building resilience among communities most at risk of recruitment and radicalization to violence; countering violent extremist narratives and messaging; supporting and coordinating efforts to better understand the phenomenon of violent extremism; and building the capacity of partner nations and civil society to counter violent extremism. Through a broad, "whole of society" approach, efforts aimed at countering violent extremism are critical to stem recruitment and address the needs of returning foreign terrorist fighters (to ensure that they are not radicalized to violence in their home country or third countries). The Council should deeply integrate emerging good practices with respect to countering violent extremism into its response to the foreign terrorist fighter threat and encourage devoting resources to these efforts. For example, the Council could highlight: community-based mechanisms to counter violent extremism (e.g., elevating the roles of civil society, women, and victims of terrorism in countering violent extremism); community engagement and community-oriented policing; rehabilitation; prison reform; education; and public awareness programmes to reduce the appeal of recruitment and radicalization to violence.

Deepening multilateral engagement on foreign terrorist fighters

To deepen United Nations engagement in this field, the Council should request its principal counter-terrorism bodies — the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team — to focus on the foreign terrorist fighter threat, including by assessing national efforts to apply existing international legal obligations against this threat. As part of this effort, the Council should also ask these bodies to submit a report to the Council within six months, including an assessment of national and multilateral efforts and recommendations to strengthen them.

Also as part of the summit, the Council would seek to deepen coordination with other multilateral bodies working in this field, such as the Counter-terrorism Implementation Task Force and its 31 entities, the United Nations Counter-terrorism Centre, the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). A planned Global Counterterrorism Forum ministerial meeting either just prior to or after the Security Council event — which United States Secretary of State John Kerry will co-chair — will also address the foreign terrorist fighter threat, allowing the Council's high-level summit to reinforce and catalyse this other major multilateral initiative and serve as a capstone to the global effort.

September high-level Council thematic summit meeting

To frame the Council discussion in September, the Council should ask the Secretary-General to brief on the scope of the foreign terrorist fighter problem, its effect on current conflicts and the efforts of the United Nations to address it. The Heads of Government of Security Council members would then be invited to speak (no other Member States would speak). Council members may wish to address:

- Specific challenges they face in securing their borders against foreign terrorist fighters and prosecuting individuals who seek to join terrorist organizations;
- Lessons learned and best practices for countering violent extremism and ways to leverage resources for countering violent extremism;
- Areas in which they may have special capacity to assist others to improve border security or provide assistance to address the foreign terrorist fighter threat and counter violent extremism; and
- Views on the ability of the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to bolster State capacity to respond to the foreign terrorist fighter problem.

As follow-up to this discussion, the Security Council would revisit this issue in consultations within six months.

United Nations S/2014/649

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 September 2014

Original: English

Letter dated 3 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 3 September 2014 from Najib Ghadbian, Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the attached letter from the Syrian Coalition to the Member States as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Al-Mouallimi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-60440 (E) 050914

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 3 September 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces (Syrian Coalition), it is with great alarm that I draw your attention to the confirmed and repeated use of chemical weapons by Syrian regime forces, in advance of the September 2014 briefing of the Special Coordinator for the United Nations-Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Joint Mission to the Security Council. The Syrian regime's systematic non-compliance with Council resolution 2118 (2013) demands a decisive response by the Council, including through the imposition of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations as part of a comprehensive approach designed to end the conflict in Syria.

As was recently revealed in the independent commission of inquiry's eighth report on the Syrian Arab Republic, the Syrian regime has over the past five months engaged in repeated and systematic attacks on opposition-held areas using the chemical weapon chlorine gas (A/HRC/27/60). On 11, 12, 16, 18, 21 and 29 April, the cities of Kafr Zeita, Al-Tamana'a and Tal Minnis were subject to eight chemical weapons attacks deployed via barrel bombs sent from regime helicopters. Victims reported symptoms including vomiting, eye and skin irritation and choking, all of which are consistent with exposure to chemical agents. Since the release of the report, the Syrian regime has further deployed toxic gas on residential areas in Syria on 19, 20, 23 and 28 August.

The use of chlorine gas as an agent of war is a war crime. It is strictly prohibited under customary international humanitarian law as well as by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Chlorine gas itself is classified as a chemical weapon by the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, to which Syria acceded in September 2013. Its use in Syria is forbidden by Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), which specifically demands that those responsible for the use of chemical weapons be held accountable.

The Syrian regime bears full culpability for the chemical weapons attacks of April 2014. As the independent commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic has now confirmed, there are "reasonable grounds to believe that those agents were dropped in barrel bombs from government helicopters flying overhead". Indeed, the independent commission of inquiry — for the first time — explicitly acknowledged that Syrian "government forces used chlorine gas, an illegal weapon" in civilian areas (see A/HRC/27/60).

Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) demands that any use of chemical weapons by anyone in the Syrian Arab Republic be followed by the imposition of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Security Council has, however, failed to fulfil this obligation. As a result, the Syrian regime has continued in its deadly use of chemical weapons, while also deploying other agents of mass destruction, including indiscriminate and disproportionate aerial bombardment and shelling. The Syrian regime's ability to act with impunity has generated a vicious cycle of atrocities by extremist groups like the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and the Al-Nusra Front, which now include torture, murder, enforced disappearances and forcible displacement.

The ability of terrorist groups like ISIS to exploit the instability in Syria is made possible by international inaction on Syria. As stated by the Chair of the independent commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic on 27 August 2014, "The international community's failure in its most elemental duties — to protect civilians, halt and prevent atrocities and create a path toward accountability — has been matched on the ground by an abandonment of even the pretence of an adherence to norms of international law. As can be seen today, this has grave implications for the entire region". Indeed, terrorist groups like ISIS are now taking full advantage of the lawlessness in Syria to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity not only in Syria's Aleppo and Raqqah provinces, but also in Iraqi cities and towns like Mosul and Sinjar. The lack of accountability for chemical weapons use is thus a dangerous precedent for future atrocities by regime forces and extremist militants.

To stop the Syrian crisis from escalating further, a comprehensive approach must be adopted to address both the cause of the current Syrian crisis — Assad's destructive tyranny — and its consequence, ISIS's threat to international peace and security. Members of the Security Council still have before them the opportunity to strengthen moderate opposition forces on the ground by supporting the only credible alternative to both extremism and dictatorship in Syria: the Free Syrian Army and the Syrian Coalition.

Today we ask that you exercise your legal duties under Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) to hold the Syrian regime responsible for its proven use of chemical weapons, and to implement without delay a comprehensive approach to resolve the Syrian crisis and lay the foundations for a future political solution.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition to the United Nations